

(Bulletin No. 24 was the last of Series of 1921.)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., *January 31, 1922.*

Bulletin {
No. 1 }

1. Published herewith is Circular Letter No. 6, Office of the Senior Instructor, Pennsylvania National Guard, pertaining to decisions as to payrolls for armory drills. The requirements of this circular letter will be carefully followed in preparing payrolls for armory drills for period January 1st to June 30th, 1922:

SENIOR INSTRUCTOR,
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD,
Box 187, Harrisburg, Pa.

January 1, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 6.

1. Pursuant to decisions by the Chief, Militia Bureau, and the Finance Officer, 2620 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., the following method of showing grades of commissioned officers, and the promotion and reduction of enlisted men on payrolls, will be used, effective January 1, 1922:

(a) Grade in which an officer is originally recognized by the War Department will be shown followed by number, date and source of authority. Successive grades held within a semi-annual period will be shown in a like manner. For example:—Recognized as 2nd Lt. by W. D., Jan. 1/22; S. O. 96 AGO, PNG, Dec. 31/21. Recognized as 1st Lt. by W. D., Feb. 27/22, S. O. 14 AGO., PNG., Feb. 15/22. Recognized as Capt., by W. D. Mar. 18/22, S. O. 88, AGO., PNG, Mar. 11/21., etc.

(b) War Department recognition is required for every grade to which an officer is appointed. War Department Recognition is also required for the officers of any organization which is transformed from one branch of the service to another. It is also required for the organization.

(c) The enlisted grades will be kept under the proper heading at all times. If a private is appointed sergeant he will be placed under that heading. If a sergeant is reduced to private he will be placed under the heading of privates. Extra sheets to accommodate the additional changes will be inserted when necessary. Numbering will be deferred until the end of semi-annual period. Any blank space left under "Names, present and absent and rank," and under "Remarks" will be red-lined before the roll is submitted for pay. This to prevent insertion of additional names or remarks after the roll has left the control of the organization commander.

(d) In all cases the full pay status will be removed to the new position, and the old position eliminated as heretofore.

(e) Instructors responsible for payroll checking will notify those concerned that payrolls should be prepared and submitted for "check" not less than three times during a semi-annual period. They will see that this scheme is carried out, keeping in touch with the situation at all times and promptly communicate with any unit commander who fails to submit his roll for checking.

C. A. MARTIN,
Colonel, Infantry,
D. O. L.

2. In reply to an inquiry relative to membership in National Guard units of men who hold Reserve Commission, under date

of January 13, 1922, the War Department advises the Militia Bureau as follows:

3rd Ind.

A. G. 210.45

ACJ-MMF-463.

War Department, The A. G. O., January 13, 1922. To Chief, Militia Bureau.

(1) Returned, inviting attention to Par. 180, S. R. 43, W. D., August 4, 1921. There is no objection to a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps enlisting in a National Guard organization.

By order of the Secretary of War.

SAMUEL G. JONES,
Adjutant General.

(3) The following communication from the Militia Bureau, relative to schools for Bakers and Cooks, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 5, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Detail of enlisted men, National Guard, to Schools for Bakers and Cooks.

(1) With reference to circular letter from this Bureau dated September 15, 1921, on the above subject, it has been determined that there will be sufficient Federal funds remaining in the allotment made for that purpose, for the attendance at those schools, starting February 14th, of a limited number of National Guard enlisted men, *any arm of the service*.

(2) Applications to attend these schools starting in February must be forwarded to reach the Militia Bureau not later than February 1st.

(3) Due to lack of funds, no more National Guard personnel can be sent to Army service schools for this fiscal year.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(4) The following communication from the Militia Bureau, relative to strength of National Guard units, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 6, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and all Instructors.

Subject: Strength of National Guard units.

(1) Your attention is invited to the necessity for increasing the strength of recognized units from their recognition strength of 50 up to 65 within *SIX MONTHS* after the *DATE* of *FEDERAL RECOGNITION* of the unit. The compilation made in the Militia Bureau at the end of January furnishes information which is not satisfactory to the Militia Bureau. The aggregate strength of the Guard as shown at the end of December was 138,862. This is a gain of 3,607 for the month, during which 92 new units were extended Federal recognition. If the new

organizations averaged a strength of 50 per unit, the increase should have been 4,600. It is observed the increase has been 3,607, therefore there must have been a loss in the strength of the old units of at least 993.

(2) Whenever organizations of the National Guard fail to comply with the law and the regulations of the Secretary of War announced under the law, there is but one course left open for the Militia Bureau to follow. For this reason, the Militia Bureau is compelled to invite the attention of the Adjutants General to the fact that the enlisted personnel of old organizations should be on the increase and not on the decrease, and that within six months after Federal recognition has been extended to units with a strength of 50, each unit should have an enlisted strength of not less than 65, provided the strength for similar units for the Regular Army is equal to or greater than 65.

(3) It is expected that no further action than this of calling the attention of the Adjutants General to this falling off in strength will be required of the Militia Bureau.

(4) Attention is invited to Section 116, National Defense Act.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(5) The following communication from the Militia Bureau as to issue of caissons and caisson limbers is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 9, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: All States having 75 mm. Field Artillery organizations.

Subject: Caissons and caisson limbers for National Guard Field Artillery.

1. It has been decided to hereafter issue caissons and caisson limbers to Field Artillery batteries of the National Guard strictly in accordance with Tables 38-P and 37-P (Tables of Organization, 1920), which prescribe six caissons and six caisson limbers for each battery of Field Artillery and a similar number for each combat train.

2. Under arrangements previously made with the Ordnance Department, eight each of these vehicles were furnished National Guard batteries, in order that the surplus caissons and caisson limbers could be drawn from the batteries for use with the Battalion Combat Train.

3. The Secretary of War now directs, however, that the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer of each State having Field Artillery units report all caissons and limbers in excess of six per battery, to his *Corps Area Ordnance Officer* for distribution within that Corps Area to other newly organized units, and this action should be taken without delay.

4. It is further requested that this Bureau be similarly advised as to the number of caissons and limbers in excess of six per battery which will be available for distribution under the above instructions.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

6. The following Circular Letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information of all concerned:

(Circular Letter No. 85 is the last of Series of 1921)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 4, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Officers in charge of National Guard Affairs in Corps Areas, and Instructors, National Guard.

Subject: Sam Browne Belt.

1. The following extract from uniform regulations now being printed is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OCCASION.

For habitual wear when not under arms, except as otherwise prescribed in these regulations.

ARTICLE.

A—Dismounted.

10. Belt, Sam Browne, without saber slings. Not to be with the olive-drab shirt without coat, unless under arms.

* * * * *

For habitual wear under arms, except as otherwise prescribed in these regulations.

B—Dismounted.

1. Saber with slings and knot.

* * * * *

For Field Duty.

G—Dismounted.

11. Belt, Sam Browne, for commissioned Officers only.

12. Belt, leather. For warrant officers.

13. Pistol (with holster and 21 rounds of ammunition). Not carried by chaplains. Carried by Officers of the Medical Dept. only when necessary for personal protection.

14. Magazine pocket (See item 13 above).

15. First-aid packet (with pouch).

16. Musette bag (containing meat can, knife, fork and spoon).

17. Canteen (with cover).

* * * * *

55. BELTS—a. Officers.

(1) The Sam Browne belt will be worn at all times by officers outside their quarters when in service coat, and with the olive-drab shirt if under arms. When the overcoat is worn, the Sam Browne belt will be worn

under the overcoat, except in the field when the pistol and canteen are carried. A single shoulder strap passing over the right shoulder and under the shoulder loop on the service coat, and attached to the belt on the left side, will be worn at all times with the belt, except when equipped for field service with pistol, leather magazine pocket, canteen, and first-aid packet. In this latter case a double shoulder strap will be worn, one strap passing over the right shoulder and the other passing over the left shoulder. These straps will cross in front over the chest and in rear on the back, each one being attached to the belt similarly to the single shoulder strap described above. The Sam Browne belt will be worn by commissioned officers only.

* * * * *

2. The Sam Browne belt will shortly be available at all Quartermaster General Sales Stores, and after January 15, 1922, can be supplied by the Officer in Charge, Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, Jeffersonville, Indiana. The cost of the belt is \$7.50 plus postage and insurance. It is made in sizes from 32 to 44. A 36 inch belt measures 36 inches from the center bar of the buckle to the center set of the five sets of holes provided for the buckle tongues.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 6, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs, and Instructors of National Guard.

Subject: Correspondence Courses.

1. In connection with the corrected copy of "General Regulations for Corps Area Training Centers," issued December 22, 1921, by the Adjutant General of the Army, particular attention is invited to the corrections made in Par. 5, Section 11 of these regulations:

"This corrected copy of General Regulations for Corps Area Training Centers omits the "National Guard" from paragraph 5, Section 11, which states the object of Army Correspondence Courses. It will be noted, however, that in the Regulations, published separately, for the conduct of Army Correspondence Courses ample provision is made for National Guard officers to participate in these courses provided they volunteer."

2. National Guard officers who volunteer to take the Army Correspondence Courses must understand that by so doing it in no manner relieves them from any duty in connection with the practical instruction and administration of their commands or the theoretical instruction as prescribed in Par. 504, National Guard Regulations, 1919.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 9, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 3.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.
To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of
Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Colum-
bia.
Subject: Armory Drill Pay Rolls.

Amendatory to Circular Letter No. 80 from this office dated November 28, 1921, relative to armory drill pay rolls in cases of men transferred from one organization to another, it is requested that the statement referred to in subparagraph (a) be made in triplicate, one copy to be attached to the pay roll which is kept on file in the office of the Commanding Officer of the organization from which the man is transferred, but it is directed that the original and duplicate copies be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the organization to which the man is transferred, the same to be attached to the original and duplicate copies of the pay roll and made a part thereof.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 12, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 4.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.
To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of
Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Col-
umbia Militia.
Subject: Use of U. S. Civil Authority in Courts Martial of mem-
bers of the National Guard.

1. Section 108, National Defense Act, gives presidents of courts martial, and summary court officers power to issue warrants for arrest of accused persons and to bring them before a duly constituted court for trial. When such persons have disobeyed a written order of the authority which convened the court to report to such court for trial, and to enforce attendance and giving of testimony, in manner authorized in civil courts.

2. Normally the enforcement of processes and sentences of a military court will be carried out as provided in State laws but if the State has not passed such laws then the president of any court, or a summary court officer, may call upon the U. S. Marshal of the district, or one of his deputies, and it shall be the duty of such officers to execute all such processes and sentences and make return thereof to the officer who issued the process or who, as a summary court, imposed a sentence, or to the president of a General or Special Court Martial in cases of sentences imposed by such courts.

3. When a United States Marshal or one of his deputies is so called upon to make an arrest or to serve a process, the caption of the warrant or process issued should show the United States to be the complainant and prosecutor, and not the State or a State official.

4. The attached form of Warrant of Arrest has been approved by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army in cases where State laws are lacking, and when it is necessary to invoke the assistance of U. S. civil officers in military administration in the National Guard.

5. Other forms used in administration of military law are given in the Appendices to the "Manual for Courts Martial, U. S. Army", copies of which have been distributed to States.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(NOTE: The State of Pennsylvania having provided by Act of Legislature a system of courts-martial, and their application, the provisions of this circular letter will not apply. Attention is directed to Bulletin No. 4, Headquarters 28th Division, dated January 26, 1922, referring to a system of courts-martial.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 13, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 5.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Disposition of excess personnel when National Guard organizations are changed in character in order to comply with the new organization of the Army.

The following instructions have been received from the General Staff, under date of January 10, 1922, and are transmitted for the guidance of all concerned:

"When a Federally recognized National Guard organization is changed in character or branch, in order to comply with the new organization of the Army, or in order to fit in with the allotment of units to a State, and such change causes any of the existing enlisted personnel to become surplus, in accordance with tables of organization for the National Guard and with National Guard Regulations, the following will govern:

"(a) In cases where a change in strength is caused by a change in character or branch of service any resulting excess in enlisted personnel may be retained until such excess is absorbed by transfer, when such is expedient, or by routine vacancies.

"(b) In case an organization has an excess of enlisted personnel, due to its having changed its character or branch of service, such excess can be maintained only in the grade of private, and new enlistments will not be permitted until the organization is brought within the prescribed strength; however, men in the organization may be reenlisted upon expiration of current enlistments.

"(c) By June 30, 1923, all enlisted men in excess of the authorized enlisted strength for each unit must be discharged."

By order of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

January 16, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 6.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Form for the Annual Report of Physical Examination.

Form 95, Militia Bureau, will be substituted for Form 378-1, A. G. O., in making the annual reports of physical examination prescribed in Par. 220, National Guard Regulations, 1919, the heading being changed to indicate its use by inserting the word "Annual" before "Physical Examination" and crossing out the words "for appointment or promotion in the National Guard of the United States and the state of " in the second line of the heading, and "Applicant for" at the beginning of the sixth line.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(NOTE: Blank forms for the annual report of physical examination can be obtained upon application to this office. Officers who have been ordered before a joint board for examination will not be required to have an additional physical examination made at this time.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington,

January 19, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 7.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Appointment of additional officers for certain National Guard units.

1. The following communication, received from The Adjutant General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AG 325.4 (12-16-21) (Misc.)

1st Ind.

MC 258-3

War Department, A. G. O., January 10, 1922—To the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

1. Your recommendation that, where peace strength tables of organization provide for only one officer for certain organizations in the Regular Army, a general exception be made to authorize one additional officer for such organizations in the National Guard, in order that qualification for armory drill pay may be assured, is approved, subject to the provision that such additional officers will be appointed in the lowest grade provided in the particular branch of the service involved.

2. The organizations allotted to the National Guard which are, at present, involved in this policy are as follows:

Headquarters Company, Infantry Brigade.
Headquarters Company, Infantry Regiment.
Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion.
Headquarters Battery, Field Artillery Brigade.

Headquarters Battery, Anti-aircraft Regiment.
 Headquarters and Service Platoon, Engineer Battalion.
 Headquarters Corps Air Service.
 Headquarters, Balloon Group.
 Headquarters Troop, Cavalry Brigade.
 Headquarters Detachment, Cavalry Squadron.
 Headquarters Detachment, Cavalry Machine Gun Squadron.
 Headquarters and Service Platoon, Combat Engineers
 (Mounted)
 Motorcycle Company
 Motor Transport Company
 Ordnance Company (Maintenance)
 Transport Company, Artillery Ammunition Train
 Communications Section.

3. Your recommendation that one cook (5th class) be authorized for Headquarters Companies of Infantry Battalions in the National Guard, in time of peace, is approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Harry L. King,
 Adjutant General."

2. In accordance with the above decision, the following rulings are made on the appointment of additional officers in the National Guard units indicated:

Headquarters Company, Infantry Brigade.—To be commanded by a Brigade Staff officer or aide as prescribed by Reg. Army T. O. and to have one additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Company, Infantry Regiment.—To be commanded by a Captain as prescribed in M. B. Modified Tables and to have an additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion.—To be commanded by Battalion Adjutant (1st Lieutenant) as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables and to have an additional 2nd Lieutenant. One cook (5th Class) is also authorized for this unit as indicated in communication from Secretary of War quoted above.

Headquarters Battery, Field Artillery Brigade.—To be commanded by an aide as prescribed by Reg. T. O. and to have one additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Battery, Anti-Aircraft Regiment.—To be commanded by 1st Lieutenant as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables and to have one additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters and Service Platoon, Auxilliary Engineer Battalion.—To be commanded by a Captain as prescribed by Reg. Army T. O. and to have an additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Corps, Air Service.—To be commanded by the adjutant (Captain) as prescribed by Reg. Army T. O. and to have one additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Balloon Group.—No additional officers authorized for this unit. To be commanded by the Group Adjutant (a Captain) with a 1st Lieutenant assistant, as prescribed in Reg. Army T. O.

Headquarters Troop, Cavalry Brigade.—To be commanded by a Captain as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables and to have one additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Headquarters Detachment, Cavalry Squadron.—To be commanded by 1st Lieutenant on Squadron Headquarters Staff with 2nd Lieutenant as Assistant, as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables now in force.

Headquarters Detachment, Cavalry Machine Gun Squadron.—To be commanded by 1st Lieutenant on Machine Gun Squadron Headquarters Staff with 1st Lieutenant as assistant, as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables now in force.

Headquarters and Service Platoon, Combat Engineers, (Mounted).—No additional officers are authorized for this unit. To be commanded by a Captain with a 1st Lieutenant as assistant, as prescribed by M. B. Modified Tables now in force.

Motorcycle Company.—To be commanded by a 1st Lieutenant with a 2nd Lieutenant as assistant, as previously prescribed in M. B. Modified Tables.

Motor Transportation Company.—To be commanded by a 1st Lieutenant with a 2nd Lieutenant as assistant, as previously prescribed in M. B. Modified Tables.

Ordnance Company (Maintenance).—To be commanded by a 1st Lieutenant with a 2nd Lieutenant as assistant, as previously prescribed in M. B. Modified Tables. (This applies to unit with both Inf. and Cav. Divisions.)

Transport Company, Artillery Ammunition Train.—To be commanded by a 1st Lieutenant, as previously authorized and to have an additional 2nd Lieutenant.

Communication Section, Air Service.—To be commanded by a 1st Lieutenant, as prescribed in Reg. Army T. O. and to have an additional 2nd Lieutenant.

3. The additional officers hereby authorized may be appointed as soon as desired by the State authorities. Such appointments, however, are not compulsory, and if desired the State authorities may follow the figures prescribed by the Regular Army Tables of Organization for commissioned personnel.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

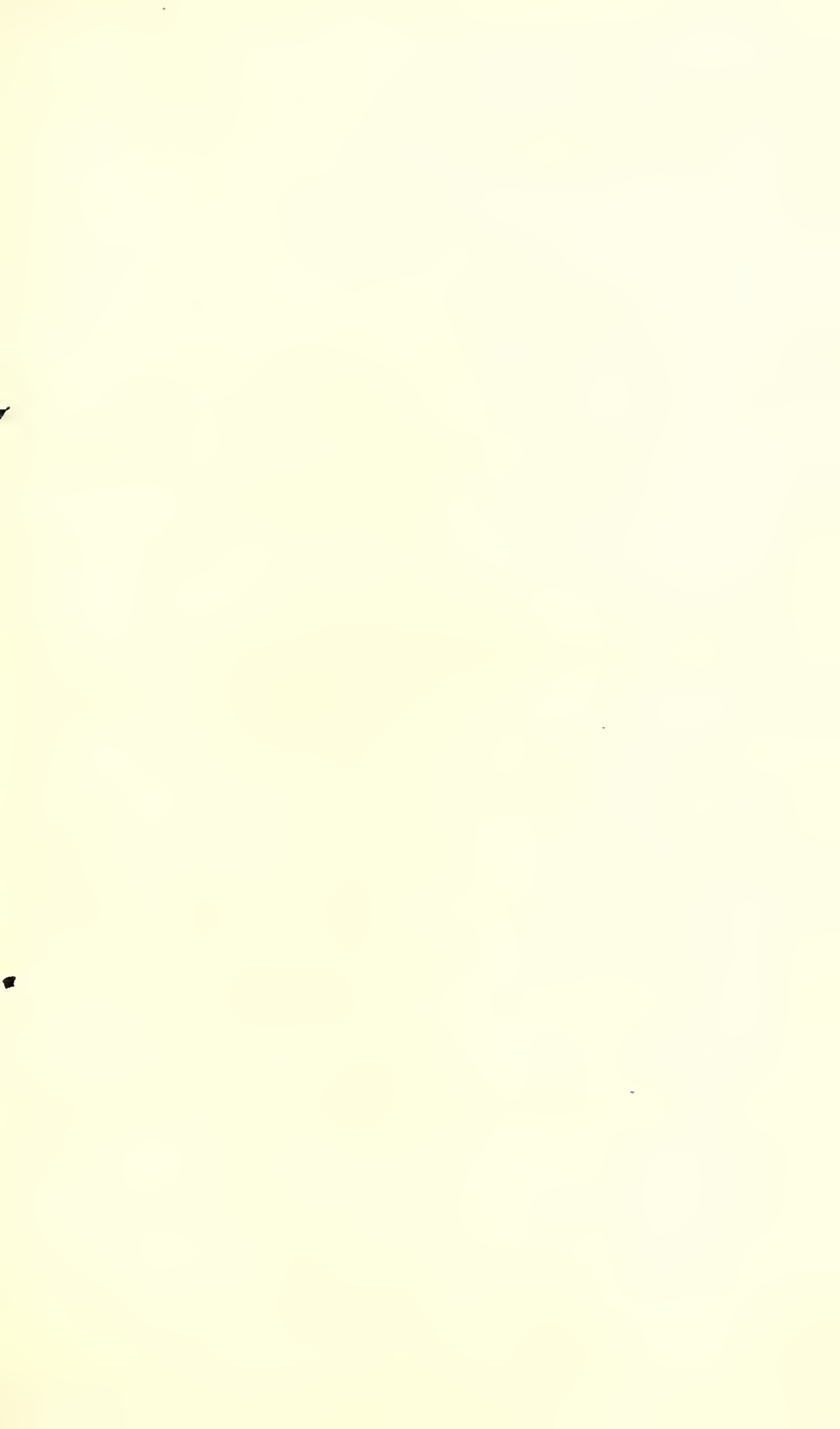
Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant General.

Official:

.....
Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, Pa., April 13, 1922..

Bulletin }
No. 3. }

1. In reply to an inquiry made of the Militia Bureau relative to pay of Captains commanding Brigade Headquarters Companies, information was received as follows:

1st Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, February 25, 1922—To, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. Captains commanding Brigade Headquarters Companies are entitled to the \$240.00 additional pay per year authorized by Section 109 of the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended.

2. In connection with Circular Letter No. 54, dated August 16, 1921, referred to in the foregoing communication, it may be stated that the intent of this letter was to state that pay shall accrue only to captains commanding companies, troops and batteries, or units and detachments similar to a company and organization for administration, which maintain a strength of not less than 50 enlisted men. From this it will be seen that a Brigade Headquarters Company is a company within the meaning of the law.

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry, U. S. A.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

2. Inquiry was made relative to instructions for preparing armory drill payrolls, which was referred to the Finance Officer, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., and reply received as per indorsement herewith, and which is published for the information of all concerned, together with instructions to all instructors and officers of the National Guard dated June 2, 1921:

2nd Ind.

Finance Officer, Phila., Pa., March 3, 1922.—To Adjutant-General of Penna., Penna. National Guard, Harrisburg, Penna.

1. Returned, with the information that copy of the only available data regarding National Guard armory drill pay in concrete form received from the Headquarters Third Corps Area, Fort Howard, Maryland, is inclosed. It will be noted that these instructions were sent to all instructors and all officers of the National Guard in the State of Pennsylvania.

2. In connection with Paragraph 23 of these instructions, you are advised that under recent decision of the

Comptroller, no enlisted man can receive armory drill pay unless he attends sixty per cent of the drills ordered for the organization each month, whether or not the soldier was a member of the organization during the entire month. In the case of transfers remarks on pay roll must show in the case of officers, that there were fifty percent of the commissioned strength and sixty percent of the enlisted strength at each drill for which pay is claimed and in the case of enlisted men, the remarks on pay roll must show that they attended sixty percent of the ordered drills each month. In order to avoid duplicate payments, service in different organizations during the six months' period will only be settled with the organization where the man was on December 31, 1921.

3. Your attention is invited to the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, regarding armory drill pay.

S. B. McIntyre,
Lieut. Colonel, Finance Dept.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS AREA
FORT HOWARD, MARYLAND.

June 2, 1921.

From: The Adjutant—

To: All Instructors and all Officers of the National Guard in the Third Corps Area.

Subject: Preparation of payrolls.

1. The following instructions relative to the preparation of National Guard payrolls for the period ending June 30, 1921, are furnished for your information and guidance. A careful observation of the suggestions contained herein and a re-checking of payrolls before being submitted for payment, to ascertain if all suggestions have been complied with, will expedite payment to organizations of the National Guard.

2. All organizations should be organized and graded in accordance with the tables of organizations for each unit, care being taken that the correct number of enlisted men in each grade be not exceeded.

3. Organizations whose designations have been changed during the period January 1—June 30, 1921, should comply carefully with the instructions issued in Circular Letter No. 5, of the Militia Bureau, January 26, 1921.

(a) Units that have simply had their letter designations changed to another letter of the same regiment will continue their original payroll, making notation of the date and authority for change in the letter designation.

(b) For units which change from one branch to another or which are given a radically different designation within the regiment (such as the conversion of a lettered Infantry Company or a Machine Gun Company into an Infantry Howitzer Company), a payroll should be prepared for the old unit covering that portion of the six months period preceding the issuance of the State order. This pay roll should be indorsed to show that the unit was, by cited authority, converted into another unit. A separate payroll should be prepared covering

the drills of the new unit for the period following issuance of the State order, and this roll should also be indorsed to show the authority for the change in the unit's designation. The two payrolls should be forwarded together at the close of the six months period. This notation should be entered on the last sheet of the payroll in the form of a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the organization.

4. On the first sheet of payroll, Form 367, the following requirements should be carefully observed.

(a) Certificate of the Commanding Officer of the company, at the upper left hand corner of the first page, should be properly signed.

(b) The certificate to which the commanding officer is sworn and subscribed, should be identical with the wording in Par. 3, Cir. 4, Militia Bureau, which amends the printed certificate on Form 367 by the following addenda:— "That all officers and enlisted men on this roll qualified as members of the National Guard by the prescribed oath on the date set opposite their names under "Remarks," and that this organization was recognized as National Guard (correct date), and that this payroll is correct under existing laws and regulations."

(c) Care should be taken that where the oath has been taken before a Notary Public, the payroll should bear the impress of the notarial seal and signature of the Notary Public.

5. In the column of "Remarks," in the case of each member of organization who received Federal pay during the period for which payroll is submitted, a notation should be made as follows:— "Received Federal pay from..... To, incl."

6. Under "Remarks," in the case of each member of the organization, the date of qualification should be shown, and in the case of commissioned officers, date of recognition by the War Department.

7. Captains commanding organizations are entitled to \$240. per annum in addition to armory drill pay. Remarks should show him as commanding organization from..... to..... Majors or Lieutenants commanding organizations are not entitled to such pay.

8. When a member of the organization has been promoted or reduced during the period of the roll his name, remarks and the notation of drill attendance on the drill report should be crossed out by drawing a line through with red ink, and a notation made showing why his name was eliminated; then at the end of the roll his name should be given under his rank at the termination of the period and his complete status, i. e., date of qualification, date and order of promotion or reduction, etc. and all drills attended during the entire period should be shown on the drill reports opposite his name. In all changes of grade, both old and new grades must be shown, together with number, date and source of order.

9. In cases of transfer, the number of drills in each grade for which pay is due on account of drills attended in prior

units must be shown on the rolls of his present unit under "Remarks."

10. When men are discharged and re-enlisted during the period, both old and new dates of enlistment and qualifications should appear under "Remarks," and in cases of non-commissioned officers, the notation "Warrant continued upon re-enlistment."

11. The maximum number of drills in a year for which pay is authorized is 60, the monthly maximum being 5 for officers and 8 for enlisted men. Conditions for qualification for pay are clearly set forth in Secs. 109 and 110 of the National Defense Act.

12. The original copy of payroll should be made on typewriter using record ribbon only. Carbon copies of rolls must be exact duplicates of the original, and all erasures, changes, interpolations, etc. must be initialed by the unit commander with pen and **black** ink on each roll. Payrolls submitted should not be signed by members of the unit, as all payments are made by check—(see Par. 942, N. G. R.).

13. Credit for drills cannot be claimed prior to the date of actual qualification of the enlisted man joining an organization which has been accorded Federal recognition. Members of an organization at date of Federal recognition are entitled to pay for drills from and including date of such recognition. An officer is only entitled to pay from and including date of his Federal recognition as an officer of the National Guard.

14. The attendance at not less than 60% of the ordered drills or other exercises prescribed in each month is the minimum for compensation of enlisted men. The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that no fractional part of a drill enters into the computation and that any number less than 60% is insufficient to qualify.

15. A National Guard officer who is receiving instruction under the provisions of Sec. 99, National Defense Act, may be considered as present at drills of his organization insofar as such attendance affects the rights of other members to pay under the provisions of Sec. 109 of the same Act, as such an officer will be receiving the regular pay of his grade. Appropriate remarks should be made on the payroll to show that he is not entitled to armory drill pay for the period during which he receives the regular pay of his grade.

16. Enlisted men who are students at the Service Schools may be credited as present at drills or other assemblies insofar as determining the required 60% of enlisted men to qualify officers for pay. Enlisted men who are actually in attendance at military training as members of the R.O.T.C. may also be included. Remarks in each case should clearly state the exact status of such detached service.

17. In order to compute the armory drill pay as provided in Sec. 487, Act of June 4, 1920, in cases of enlisted men of grades 6 and 7 the additional compensation for the specialists rating cannot lawfully be included. However, in submitting payrolls, the specialists rating which an enlisted man holds should be shown.

18. In time of peace the appointment of warrant officers in the National Guard will be limited to band leaders. Until Congress shall have provided funds for the payment of warrant officers, National Guard, and fixed the rate of pay for armory drills, band leaders of the National Guard will be appointed master sergeants and will be paid accordingly for both encampment services and armory drills. See Circular Letter No. 4, Chief, Militia Bureau, 1921.

19. Following decision of Secretary of War quoted "Authority is granted such National Guard units as have been Federally recognized and have been, or are, doing military service in the field under competent State orders, to claim credit for drill periods while on such duty, provided that the character and length of such drills, and the required attendance, as provided by National Guard Regulations, have been, or are observed; that not more than one drill period per day shall be allowed credit, and that the total number of drills during the semi-annual period concerned does not exceed the prescribed maximum so far as drill pay is concerned."

20. On Form 367b, Record of attendance of Drill, care should be taken to show the character of drill or assembly, duration of drill in hours, and date of drill. In column marked "Total," only the number of drills for which pay is due should be shown. Officers are paid only when 50% of the commissioned strength and 60% of the enlisted strength are present. Enlisted men are paid only when they attend 60% of the ordered drills each month. To indicate present write the letter "P" in the proper column, and for absent write "A" in the proper column. In figuring the number of drills for which pay is due, to be shown in "Total" column, the following table is furnished:—

If 1 drill ordered, attendance necessary at 1 drill					
" 2 "	" "	" "	" "	" 2 "	" "
" 3 "	" "	" "	" "	" 2 "	" "
" 4 "	" "	" "	" "	" 3 "	" "
" 5 "	" "	" "	" "	" 3 "	" "
" 6 "	" "	" "	" "	" 4 "	" "
" 7 "	" "	" "	" "	" 5 "	" "
" 8 "	" "	" "	" "	" 5 "	" "
" 9 "	" "	" "	" "	" 6 "	" "
" 10 "	" "	" "	" "	" 6 "	" "

21. Specialists should be carried on the rolls as of their base grade of private or private first-class. In "Remarks" old grades such as cook, mechanic, etc. should be indicated in parenthesis in order to afford information upon which to check the number authorized, as well as the rating being that authorized.

22. Assemblies for parades as Memorial Day, Independence Day, Armistice Day and on occasions of fairs, funerals, etc. cannot be credited as one for which drill pay is due. Following indorsement from the Chief of Militia Bureau quoted "In view of the present provisions of law governing armory drill pay, no credit for armory drills will be given for detachments attending rifle practice, or for attendance at non-commissioned officers' schools, or for any other attendance

than actual armory drills prescribed as such for the entire personnel of the unit" (MB 240-91 Wis., Feb. 28, 1921).

23. Men enlisting during a month are entitled to pay for drills attended that month if they attend 60% of the maximum number possible from and after date of enlistment.

24. Inspection for Federal recognition is authorized as a drill for purpose of pay.

25. Supplementary payrolls should be prepared and submitted by the unit commander in all cases where it is shown that armory drill pay has been unduly withheld.

26. In an indorsement dated May 26, 1921, the Chief of Militia Bureau recommended that separate payrolls be prepared for the Battalion Headquarters and Battalion Headquarters Company. Similar action should be taken in submitting payrolls for Brigade Headquarters and Brigade Headquarters Company.

27. It is particularly important that sufficient space be left between names on payrolls to allow for the insertion of necessary remarks. The data on payrolls submitted for the period July 1st to December 31st was crowded together on lines to such an extent that numerous organizations were required to submit new payrolls in order that correct calculations relative to payment could be made.

28. Where stoppages are entered in the column of "Remarks" against enlisted men, such entries should be explicit as to the nature of property, i. e., Ordnance, Quartermaster Corps, etc. as the collections are credited to the different classes of property appropriations.

29. In the cases of enlisted men separated from the service during the period January 1st to June 30, 1921, remarks should show the reason for such separation, i. e., expiration of term of enlistment, and when discharged under the provisions of Par. 359, N. G. R. the authority for discharge and the exact reason for such separation should be given.

30. The instructions governing the making out of payrolls and drill reports require that on Form 367a the heading of the first column "number of days pay due" be changed to "number of drills pay due," and that organization commanders fill in this column the total number of drills for which a member of the organization is entitled to pay. Care should be taken that this total agrees exactly with the sum of the totals shown each month on record of attendance of drills opposite each man's name. A considerable amount of delay in payment of payrolls for the period ending December 31st, 1920, was caused by errors in stating different number of drills attended on drill reports and payrolls, and indicated that organization commanders did not make this check with accuracy, which is absolutely necessary.

By command of Major General CRONKHITE;

E. R. Householder,

Acting Adjutant.

3. An officer of the Medical Corps, 28th Division, referred to the enlistment of ex-service men who have a disability received while in service, and who are under compensation,

and asking as to waiver of the physical defect, and in case of enlistment whether compensation would be canceled. Reply was made by 5th Indorsement from Militia Bureau, reading as follows:

5th Ind.

War Dept., Militia Bureau, March 3, 1922. To: The Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

1. It is not the policy of this Bureau to waive defects which are other than slight and of such a character as would not cause rejection, if called into Federal service. It is therefore suggested that the requirements as to physical condition contained in Army Regulations 40-105, 1921, be strictly complied with.

2. A decision of the Director, War Risk Insurance (Letter to the Militia Bureau, March 26, 1920), holds that enlistment or appointment in the National Guard does not affect the compensation payable to men by the Government for disabilities authorized so long as such disabilities continue or until such time as the beneficiary is called into the service of the United States and starts to draw service pay from the United States. Compensation must then cease as it is forbidden under the law for a man to draw both service pay and compensation. In accordance with the preceding, the Militia Bureau has ruled that a man who is drawing compensation and who enlists in the National Guard (although his acceptance by the military authorities without the notation of the disability for which he is receiving compensation may be taken as evidence to be considered as to whether or not disability still exists), does not forfeit his compensation and is eligible for armory drill pay and for pay for the fifteen days of annual training each year from the Federal government; for the man is considered as eligible for the classes of pay mentioned without having been called into the service of the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

4. In the case of a Brigade Headquarters Company, statement was made that the total enlisted strength was 51, and information requested whether or not regulations would allow this strength to be paid for drills, and would the last man qualified receive drill pay. To this inquiry reply was made by 3rd Indorsement of the Militia Bureau as follows:

3rd Ind.

War Dept., Militia Bureau, March 4, 1922. To: The Adjutant-General of Penna.

Returned, inviting attention to Circular Letter No. 5, dated January 13, 1922. If the extra man was not obtained by transfer as referred to in this Circular Letter, he will nevertheless be entitled to pay for attending

armory drills but unless the organization is being used for recruiting purposes no more men should be enlisted.

Louis C. Wilson,
Maj. Chief, Finance & Property Br.
For Maj. Gen. Geo. C. Rickards,
Chief of Bureau.

5. In the case of a company organization, three deserters were reported with loss of equipment, and checks were subsequently forwarded on account of drill pay, and information was requested whether or not these checks could be used as part payment against the statement of charges made against these deserters. Reply was made by Militia Bureau, reading as follows:

1st Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, March 29, 1922.—To
The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. Returned, with information that the proper procedure to follow relative to checks due deserters for armory drill pay who are accountable for Federal property, is to have the lost property surveyed and to forward such report, together with the checks due the deserters for drill pay, to the Finance Officer who drew the checks, noting on the supplemental pay rolls the amount due the Federal Government for the lost property. The Finance Officer should be requested to cancel the checks referred to in the foregoing communication and to draw new checks payable to the order of the Disbursing Officer of the Militia Bureau for the amount of the lost property. These new checks, together with report of survey, should be forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, and upon receipt of such, the funds will be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the State, as provided by Section 87 of the act of June 3, 1916. If the amount due the enlisted man is insufficient to cover the value of the property for which the enlisted man is accountable, the State authorities should forward a check for the difference and upon receipt of refundment for the total value of the property, action will be taken on the survey report to relieve the State authorities from the accountability for the property.

2. If there is a balance due the deserter for armory drill pay after deducting the amount due for the lost property, no check should be drawn for such balance, as a deserter would not be entitled to the balance due him.

Louis C. Wilson,
Major, Chief, Finance and Property Branch
For Major General Geo. C. Rickards,
Chief of Bureau.

6. Report was made by a company commander that enlisted men transferred from other organizations were entitled to drill pay, both in the previous and present organization, and information was requested to the exact method of reporting such men and obtaining the necessary pay for attendance at drills. This request was forwarded to Finance

Officer, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., who replied under date of April 4th as per indorsement herewith:

4th Ind.

Finance Officer, Phila., Pa., April 4, 1922. To: Major R. H. Jacob, D.O.L., Instructor Penna. National Guard, Erie, Penna., Through Adjutant General, Penna. National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa.

1. Returned. For your information, you are advised that a good method for noting drills in column of remarks for all organizations is as follows: By expressing the number of drills attended and ordered by fractions, the numerator to represent the number attended by the enlisted men and the denominator to represent the number ordered by the Commanding Officer, i. e., July 4/5; August 2/2; September 4/7; etc. In cases of transfer the number of drills in each grade for which pay is due on account of drills attended in prior organizations and the date of federal recognition by the War Department of the prior organization must be shown on the pay roll of the present unit, as Officers and enlisted men are paid for the full period of service on the pay roll of the organization of which they are a member on the last day of the semi-annual period. A model remark would be as follows:

"Qual. 2/17/21. Fr. Cpl. to Pvt. and trans. fr. Co. B 8/15/21 per RSO 41 sd. Co. B recog. by WD 11/12/19. Attd. drills July 4/4 August 3/5 (As Cpl. with Co. B) Aug. 2/4 Sept. 4/4 Oct. 5/6 Nov. 4/5 Dec. 4/5.

Total Attd. for which pay has accrued 7 as Corpl; and 17 as Pvt. with this org. Paid for 29 drills Period Jan. June 1921."

It will be noted that the two drills attended out of two ordered in organization after transfer, did not entitle soldier to pay for the reason that 60% of the ordered drills for the month of August were not attended.

2. Your attention is invited to the correspondence in connection with National Guard pay rolls, especially in regard to the pay of enlisted men. Instructions have been forwarded through Headquarters Third Corps Area, Fort Howard, Maryland, under date of June 2, 1921 to all instructors and all officers of the National Guard in the Third Corps Area and it is believed to be unnecessary to delay payments on accounts of incomplete remarks on pay rolls such as have occurred during the last semi-annual period. There has been no provision for additional clerical help in this office for the computation and payment of these pay rolls and in order to meet the demand of the current work, and additional correspondence of this nature greatly handicaps this office. It is suggested that organization commanders be instructed to read carefully the instructions regarding preparation of pay rolls for armory drill pay, before submitting letters regarding same.

S. B. McIntyre,
Lieut. Colonel, Finance Dep't.

7. The following communication of the Militia Bureau is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU

Washington

March 3, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General, U. S. Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and Instructors of National Guard.

Subject: Advance copy of Bulletin.

The following advance copy of Bulletin No. 3, War Department, February 28, 1922, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

Bulletin }
No. 3. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February, 28, 1922.

Expense accounts of officers and noncommissioned officers on duty with the National Guard.—Paragraph 2, Bulletin No. 42, War Department, 1919, is amended to read as follows:—

2. Orders directing travel of the character mentioned in paragraph 1 will be issued by the War Department or by department or corps area commanders. Vouchers covering travel ordered by the War Department will be sent directly to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for settlement. Those covering travel ordered by department or corps area commanders will be sent to and settled by the finance officer of the department or corps area issuing the order. When any or all of the travel is over land-grant or bond-aided road, transportation requests should be used, as when not used reimbursement for railroad fare in excess of the cost of same to the Government, had transportation requests been used, is not authorized. Transportation requests may also be used for such travel where no land grant is involved, when the cost of such travel amounts to \$5 or more. Transportation requests will not be used for travel, where no land grant is involved, when the cost is less than \$5. In accordance with these instructions, when desired by officers or non-commissioned officers so detailed, application may be made to the nearest quartermaster for transportation requests covering railroad and Pullman fare, and, in addition, in the case of non-commissioned officers when changing stations, commutation of rations to their station. A statement to the effect that such transportation and commutation of rations have or

have not been furnished must be attached to the expense voucher submitted for payment, as required above.

(300.53, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

Official:

P. C. Harris,
The Adjutant General.

John J. Pershing,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

8. The following communication of the Militia Bureau relative to the issuance of arm racks is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 31, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The United States Property & Disbursing Officer
(thru the Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia).

Subject: Arm Racks.

1. Requisitions are being received in the Militia Bureau for arm racks for the National Guard, but Federal funds appropriated for transportation for the present fiscal year are insufficient to permit shipments thereof prior to June 30th, next, and the arm racks cannot therefore be supplied unless the authorities of the various States are willing to pay transportation charges.

2. In view of the above, no action will be taken with regard to arm racks included on requisitions which have been forwarded to the Militia Bureau, unless information is received that the transportation thereof will be arranged without charge against Federal funds.

3. Requisitions for arm racks may be submitted after July 1, 1922, and they will then be furnished if funds for the new fiscal year permit.

4. If arm racks have been previously requested and not received, notation to that effect should be placed on new requisitions in order that duplications of issue may be avoided.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Gco. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(NOTE: Requisition should be made immediately preceding July 1, 1922, by all organizations not having arm racks and sent to the U.S.P. & D. Officer. Attention is invited to the requirements of Par. 4.—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

9. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

February 28, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 17.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Absentees to be reported on **Strength Returns** of National Guard Organizations.

The Adjutant General of Ohio has raised the question as to what cases should be listed as "Absent" in this column on the Strength Returns of National Guard units and in order that the States will use the same methods in preparing these returns the Militia Bureau rules as follows:

1. All personnel which would be available for a call within a period of twelve hours should be carried as present.

2. All personnel away from the city, town, or States and which would not be available for said call should be listed as Absent.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 3, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 18.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Armory Drill Pay.

1. By a decision of the Comptroller General, dated February 24, 1922, you are informed that in regard to officers qualifying for armory drill pay it is necessary that 60 per centum of the ACTUAL enlisted strength be present, **THAT ACTUAL ENLISTED STRENGTH** being not LESS than the MINIMUM required for FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

2. Thus an organization such as an Infantry Company which, under the present law, may be federally recognized with an enlisted strength of fifty men, must have a drill attendance of at least 60 per cent of fifty, i. e., 30 enlisted men, before the officers of the company can qualify for armory drill pay.

3. The officers of such a company that has fallen below its recognition strength of fifty enlisted men cannot qualify for armory drill pay unless at least 30 enlisted men are present for the armory drill regardless of the actual strength of the units.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 4, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
NO. 19.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Establishment of community interest in the National Guard.

1. The following article taken from the quarterly report of Lieut. Colonel William S. Faulkner, Infantry, Senior Instructor, Texas National Guard, is considered of such merit as to warrant its being published for the information of the entire National Guard:—

"CONCERNING NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDERS—THEIR UNITS—COMMUNITY INTEREST"

By Lt. Col Wm. S. Faulkner, Infantry, U. S. A.,
Senior Instructor, Infantry, Texas N. G.

"1. The successful National Guard organization commander realizes that his duties and efforts in behalf of the success of his unit do not cease with his mere presence on the armory floor, conducting drill once a week. Important as drill is, he knows that, in addition thereto, the success of his organization depends upon constant scheming, planning and devising ways and means to hold the interest of his men—who are working for a living—attract them to the armory, and to create so strong a desire in each member to be at the armory on drill and meeting nights that nothing avoidable will be allowed to prevent. He knows that the success of his command further depends upon arousing and maintaining such a community interest in all quarters that there will be permanently established a moral support and constant atmosphere of encouragement and public interest as will assure such success. He knows that in order to establish this feeling between his community and his company, he has got to do the following things:

(a) Create an organization, the personnel of which will command the respect of the community.

(b) With this personnel, create such an efficient, well drilled, well instructed, well disciplined and well behaved

organization that public attention will always be favorably attracted to it and public pride aroused, deserved and held. Thus making the organization an acknowledged, accepted, desirable and fixed feature of the community.

(c) Induce the community to believe the fact that the Guard is a most valuable asset and deserves a high place in its estimation. That it ranks high amongst the most potent factors for the preservation of LAW and ORDER, LIFE and PROPERTY, in the COUNTRY at large and in the STATE, COUNTIES, CITIES and TOWNS. That the MORAL EFFECT of a well ordered Guard company in a community may prevent the loss of LIFE of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, to say nothing of the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. That it is a splendid insurance to the community in many ways and at a very small premium cost. That it is against no association, organization or union, but for LAW, ORDER and PROTECTION ONLY.

(d) That the Guard organization is an institution legally created and accepted by the GOVERNMENT AND STATE and is a fixed and important part of a large and comprehensive scheme of National and community defense and protection at a minimum of cost, recently provided under the NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT. That this ACT will, under the plan, provide for a sizeable citizen soldiery for domestic and other possible needs sufficient for any first emergency demands, and at a minimum of cost to the taxpayers. This plan further keeps down to a minimum of numbers and cost the Regular Army. That this Guard movement is a big serious National affair; a serious effort for the most inexpensive National preparation possible under present sentiment and conditions.

That it involves a great degree of training and study on the part of officers and men, and has nothing to do with the local town idea of a military company being a bunch of "tin soldiers" and "roisterers" always ready for "fun," "frolic," or a "trip" at somebody else's expense. No. On the contrary, there is involved rigid training, instruction and discipline, supervised by experienced Regular Army officers detailed for long periods for that purpose. All cost of equipment, uniforms, clothing, arms and all that a soldier needs is defrayed by the Federal Government. The small amount of time demanded of the men for drill and field training, viz: once a week armory drill and two weeks annually for field training, is paid for by the Federal Government. That all required of the community is to provide a suitable armory and storage place for the company, for which rent will be paid, and to give a generous amount of moral support, friendliness and encouragement.

(e) That the Guard personnel represents 100 per cent young American patriotic blood of the community and all that that stands for. That the organization further stands for good morals, healthy exercise and a useful training; that it is a tangible, concrete and practical ex-

pression of patriotic citizenship and fits the young men to render service of incalculable value when law and order is violated and the country and state needs them. The need of their services and their value is constantly in evidence in some part of the country.

(f) That with a reasonable amount of moral and very little financial support the armory of a properly conducted military company can be made an attractive, homelike, club-like, social and entertainment community center, and thereby an agency for decent and refined associations, good morals and a desirable rendezvous for soldiers and citizens. An agency, properly conducted, that will equal, in its good moral results, any already established in the community. A moral agency, that, with its physical and military training, in time of trouble can turn out an organized trained body for the protection of the community.

(f) In time of flood, or other calamity, the Armory immediately becomes available, as the proper center for organizing and conducting the many civic military activities necessary for the relief of the stricken community, i. e., establishing military guard, police and protection; distribution of food and clothing, temporary shelter, rescue work, preservation of health, community sanitation, employment and matters generally pertaining to a quick recovery and restoration to normal. What other established agency, moral or otherwise (leaving out the police force,—and it is often inadequate),—call it YMCA, K.C., Salvation Army, or what not,—can do this? This comparison must be taken for its practical worth. NO discredit meant these fine institutions.

(g) That the young men composing the National Guard units have a greater right to consider their organization a proper protege of the community than many other organizations, associations and clubs fostered and supported by the community at a vastly greater cost. They are equally citizens, representative young men taxpayers. They are a strong moral influence against lawlessness brewing. The others are not. If lawlessness should get out of hand and beyond control of civic authority, they can quickly overpower it, "nip it in the bud" subdue it, and quickly restore normal conditions without material loss to the community. The others cannot. On the contrary, they will have to "holler" for help themselves. Proof of this is almost daily in evidence somewhere throughout these United States.

(h) The company commander must induce all of his officers and men to realize and feel that in order to make the company a success, he must have their most energetic support, individually and collectively, not only in the performance of their obligations as soldiers in matters of drill and instruction, but in all of the many other outside matters that must be accomplished to arouse and maintain community interest and support and to keep the town "tied to" the company.

"Honorary Membership.

"2. Upon the completion of the organization of the company an honorary membership to the company should be at once enrolled. This to start with the birth of the company and to at once establish a live community connection therewith. This membership should consist of representative and influential citizens of the community, both men and women, and should consist of the Mayor, City councilmen, leaders in Civic Societies. Prominent professional and business men, representative newspaper men—public men politically and otherwise, members of veteran military and patriotic societies, leaders amongst the women, female relatives and friends of the members of the company. The women to be especially enrolled and identified with the company as a WOMAN'S AUXILIARY SOCIETY. This honorary and auxiliary membership to be community sponsors for the company and to be identified with every possible activity for the benefit of the organization. Its activities to be devoted to fostering and aiding in every reasonable way and thru sympathetic encouragement, support and cooperate in all proper Guard efforts and activities that make for its success.

Such aid and help to be arranged for, coordinated and conducted thru mutual co-operative committees. The honorary and auxiliary membership to consider themselves as members of the company, in an active, the non-military sense, and to be at all times welcome at the company meetings, drills, conferences and discussions in order to know its personnel; keep in touch and to acquire first hand knowledge of its needs, aspirations and progress and to give advice and counsel in matters within their sphere.

National Guard Association

"3. Former National Guardsmen, in the community, not in active service and if not already so organized, should be induced by the local company commander to organize a National Guard Veteran Association for patriotic purposes and to foster the National Guard spirit and with which to establish relations with the local active National Guard company as indicated in preceding paragraph.

Similar relations should be sought with all existing veteran military associations and patriotic societies.

Use of Company Personnel—Team Work—Committee Activities.

"4. The fact must be recognized by officers and men, that, in order to keep a National Guard company going successfully, many departments of endeavor should be kept "alive" and on the "job" at all times. The men must be kept interested and enthused. The community must be kept interested and attracted and made to feel that the aid and support rendered is worthily bestowed.

A properly conducted, clean and decent company will soon cause the community to point to it with pride and

it will soon become a fixed community feature in whose success all are interested and concerned. The community will feel amply rewarded for the aid and support extended if the organization attains this standard. Therefore, it is to the mutual interest of the organization and the community that the company commander organize, and set to work faithfully, intelligently and energetically all company personnel on all matters and activities bearing upon company needs and betterment and fostering community aid and interest.

"5. To carry out the foregoing design, it is recommended that the local military company organize within itself a body composed of all its members and to be known as COMPANY.....CO-OPERATIVE AND BETTERMENT CLUB, or by other suitable title. The club to be regularly organized, with President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, Executive Committee, with constitution and by-laws. To meet once a month, or oftener, if called, for business, recreation, and "getting together." The entire personnel to be given something active to do in the clubs efforts by assignments to active standing committees for the purpose of dealing with all current matters of importance having a bearing upon the well-being and success of the organization. Such additional committees to be appointed as circumstances demand.

The following committess are suggested, for example:

Armory and Storage

Purpose.—Improvement in armory—suitable building—securing and installing attractive features—equipment—reading room—games—literature—comfort features—seating—lighting—heating—gymnasium—picture screen—athletic equipment—bowling alley—indoor target range. Store-rooms—system and arrangement of same and property.

Recreational & Entertainment

Smokers—entertainment and refreshment at same—music—lectures—pictures shows—competitive drills, by individuals, squads and platoons—silent and other exhibition drills—prizes for same—dances—bazaars—amateur theatricals—special military features—wall scaling—camp scenes—boxing—wrestling military tableau—trench life—dugouts—street riot formations—and other features that can be staged in the armory.

Newspaper—Propaganda—Recruiting—Advertisement.

See that local papers write up company prominently and often—Sunday military corner in the paper—publish frequently military items bearing on company's activities—military activities generally—humorous items concerning individual members—weekly announcements of company's purposes, progress—specially interesting drill and entertainment features and all armory events. Make known company needs,—recruiting—keep up local interest and attract guests and spectators to armory.

Recruiting and Membership

Keep advised as to state of membership. As to expiration of enlistments—secure re-enlistments. Begin prior to discharges to fill vacancies to occur and keep ranks full. Devise ways and means to encourage membership. Invite prospects to share free in armory features. Make armory a place desirable for young men to frequent. Invite—practice special courtesies. Talk up the company and the service. Surround desirables with company influence.

Welfare

Purpose—To suggest and originate activities pertaining to moral uplift, good associations, clean and refining entertainment features in co-operation with Recreation and Entertainment committee. Seek out and aid members in want or distress—sickness—visits of condolence—funerals—acts of sympathy.

Co-operation

Covering matters needing special community assistance and co-operation. Deal with public officials—civic—military—veteran associations and patriotic societies. Honorary membership, Ladies Auxiliary and other bodies.

Fraternal

To organize and maintain within the company a beneficial fraternity. Small assessment of 50 cents or \$1.00 per month. Accumulated sum to devote to assistance of members in need, out of work or in distress, or who lose position thru loyalty to the company and service. To establish and maintain employment agency to secure positions for members out of a job.

Armory Decoration—Stage Settings.

"6. Attractive armory decorations and stage settings for permanent use and for special entertainment occasions can be made from the following: Flags, colors and standards, colored bunting, evergreens, foliage, vines, potted plants, pictures of historic scenes, of military figures and personages, battle scenes of different wars, colored electric lights, Chinese and Japanese lanterns, colored festoons pendant from ceiling and galleries, varicolored drapery. Battlefield relics, specimens of arms and equipment of different wars and nations. Fire arms, machine guns, bayonets, belts, scabbards, trench helmets, spears, gas masks, implements of trench warfare, swords, sabres, knives, shields, bows and arrows, appropriately arranged and grouped, make most effective, historic and interesting armory features, and supply material for stage settings for military tableaux, theatricals and spectacular military presentations.

"7. As indicated on Page 3 under duties of Recreation and Entertainment committee, many forms of entertainment can be held in armories at practically no cost, with material at hand and donated for the occasion. Cross sections could be erected showing trenches and features of trench life. Same with dug outs. With use of barbed wire, reproduced shell holes and craters, skill-

ful manipulation of colored electric lights showing intermittent glow, Roman candles, rockets, and other facilities, a fair reproduction of some of the features of No Man's Land can be had. All of which would prove immensely interesting to both soldiers and civilians. Doubtless there are men in and will be in the organizations who have had real and vivid experience in these matters and who have talent to reproduce these battle features.

"8. Experience has proven that activities of the character set forth in the foregoing, or work along similar lines, help wonderfully in keeping up the interest needed amongst both the company members and the citizens of the community.

"9. The writer, who carried on in his own National Guard company, for many years, many such features, with success, submits this paper with the hope that it may suggest a line of thought and endeavor, as well as prove somewhat a guide, to hard working, struggling company commanders of the Guard, that will help solve their local difficulties and problems."

2. It is a well established fact that to have an efficient organization in the National Guard, it must have the hearty cooperation of the community in which the organization is located. The Militia Bureau believes that if the recommendations made by Lieutenant Colonel William S. Faulkner, Infantry, Senior Instructor, Texas National Guard, are strictly followed and intelligently carried out, they will materially aid in solving company commanders' problems and maintaining their organizations.

3. The Militia Bureau would appreciate a report from all unit commanders, through the State Adjutants General, on June 1st and November 1st, stating results obtained by following the suggestions of Colonel Faulkner.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 14, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 20.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.
To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.
Subject: Appropriation H. R. 10871.

The following information is furnished in connection with above-mentioned bill:

No item for purchase of animals.

Page 79, Lines 24 and 25, provides forage for 4000 animals, whereas 8009 have already been issued to the National Guard.

Page 80, Lines 3 and 4, Care of material animals and equipment, \$750,000, provides for caretakers for 4000 animals and a balance of \$100,000 for other caretakers and mechanics.

Estimates submitted for 9,740 animals, caretakers, \$1,910,500.

Page 80, Line 5, Camps of Instruction:

\$6,500,000 will provide for only 115,000 men for 15 days. National Guard has now a strength of over 145,000. \$9,500,000 minimum requirement.

Page 80, Lines 6 and 7, Expenses officers and specially selected men \$250,000. Item may send 156 officers and 156 men only. Last year 220 applied to attend Benning alone.

N. B.—No funds under Section 81, National Defense Act.

Page 80, Lines 12, 13 and 14. Travel of noncommissioned officers, \$200,000. Insufficient present year and \$500,000 needed for 1923.

Page 80, Line 17. Transportation equipment and supplies, \$375,000. Inadequate this year and \$200,000 additional needed under provisions of bill for 1923.

Page 80, Line 20. Armory drill pay \$9,000,000; estimated \$11,000,000 minimum requirement.

Page 82, Lines 7, 8, 9, 10:

"The mounted, motorized, and tank units of the National Guard shall be so reduced that the appropriations made in this Act shall cover the entire cost of maintenance of such units for the National Guard during the fiscal year 1923."

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 16, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 21.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Ammunition Allowance for Field Artillery, 1922.

The following allowances of ammunition are authorized for target practice of Field Artillery organizations of the National Guard for the season 1922:

75 mm. Batteries.

- 200 Rounds, Shrapnel, fuze
- 100 Rounds, Common Shell H. E.
- 30 Fuzes, Mark III, Super-quick
- 60 Fuzes, Nondelay, Mark V
- 10 Fuzes, Short delay, Mark V
- 2000 Rounds, 30-30 Subcaliber Ammunition

1000 Rounds, 30-30 Automatic Rifle
 2000 Rounds, Machine-gun
 50 Pounds, Black Powder (for smoke bomb)
 300 Primers for smoke bomb.

155 mm. Howitzer Batteries.

100 Rounds, Common Shell, Mark I
 100 Rounds, Shrapnel, fuze
 30 Fuzes, Mark III, Super-quick
 40 Fuzes, Nondelay, Mark IV
 30 Fuzes, Short Delay, Mark IV
 250 Primers
 200 Propelling Charges
 2000 Rounds, 30-30 Machine-gun
 1000 Rounds, 30-30 Automatic Rifle
 50 Pounds, Black Powder for smoke bomb
 300 Primers for smoke bomb.

Note.—The use of Mark III (Super-quick) fuzes with reduced propelling charges in the 75 mm. field gun is prohibited.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
 MILITIA BUREAU
 Washington

March 20, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 22.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of
 Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of
 Columbia Militia.

Subject: Date of Federal recognition extended to individual
 officers of the National Guard.

1. Federal recognition of a National Guard officer is dependent upon a number of conditions, one of the more important being his assignment to a federally **authorized vacancy** in a federally recognized unit. If at any time an officer is not so assigned, his Federal recognition automatically terminates.

2. Proper qualification for Federal pay is dependent upon compliance with all existing Federal laws and regulations. It is therefore essential, in auditing all vouchers for pay that proper compliance with these existing laws and regulations can be affirmatively established. Otherwise the voucher is suspended or is disapproved. Hence the records of the Militia Bureau must be so maintained that information can be transmitted to the **General Accounting Office**, War Department Division, that compliance with these requirements is a matter of record. It is therefore plainly evident that the maintenance of the above data is a continuing function, necessarily kept up to date from day to day.

3. When requests are received for the Federal recognition of officers to be effective at some date in the past, a complete review of the past postings becomes necessary in order to

determine whether the requested recognition can legally be extended, and also to insure that the record of the officer concerned is so posted that his vouchers for pay will not be disallowed when reviewed in the office of the General Accounting Office, War Department Division. Manifestly, such affirmative action is practically impossible after a certain period of time. Another point raised by ante-dating recognition is that of lapsed appropriations.

4. Because of the above situation, in order to safeguard the efficient functioning of the Militia Bureau as well as to protect the individual officer concerned, it is necessary that a definite time limit be established, beyond which requests for Federal recognition of individual officers will not be favorably considered. After a study of this matter, it has been decided that, in general, Federal recognition will not be granted to an officer, to date back more than two months from the date that the request is initially received by the Militia Bureau. Before this policy becomes effective, it is desired that all pending cases of long duration be submitted for action, in order to insure that Federal recognition will not be denied to any officer because of delays over which he has no control.

5. Pursuant to the above, the following policy is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Effective May 1st, 1922, in general, the date from which Federal recognition is extended to an individual officer of the National Guard will never ante-date the date of the initial receipt of the request by the Militia Bureau by more than sixty-one days.

6. It is to be noted that the above policy is applicable only to requested Federal recognitions of individual officers. The recognition of officers whose papers are submitted with and as an integral part of a unit presented for Federal recognition will, in general, continue to be dated from the date of the Federal recognition of the unit or the date of the oath if subsequent to the date of the Federal inspection.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 21, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 23.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Waivers of Tests at time of extension of Federal recognition, to National Guard Officers.

The following policies relative to the above subject are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. At the time that an officer of the National Guard is extended Federal recognition, the prescribed tests as to professional and moral fitness may be waived, provided the officer,

(a) Is appointed in the National Guard to the same branch and in the same or lower grade as that in which he served creditably in the United States Army or Marine Corps within two years from the date of his separation from the United States Army or Marine Corps, provided his separation from service was not due to inefficiency, or

(b) Holds an appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the same branch of the service and in the same, or higher, grade as that in which he is appointed in the National Guard, provided further that this appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps has not been effected under any of the provisions of Section XII, Special Regulations No. 43, War Department, 1921. Should the appointee have held such an appointment, and should this appointment have been changed under the operation of the policies set forth in Section XII, Special Regulations No. 43, War Department, 1921, for this purpose only, such an appointment will be considered as if it were still in force, or

(c) After having been extended permanent Federal recognition, is honorably separated from the service, and is then subsequently appointed to the same branch and in the same or lower grade as that in which Federal recognition was previously made permanent, provided he is so appointed within two years of the date of his separation from the service.

2. When passing upon a request for Federal recognition that comes under any of the above policies, decision will be made as to whether or not the facts in that particular case justify the waiver of the prescribed tests.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 23, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 24.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Form 108 M. B., Ed. January 16, 1922.

1. Form 92, M.B., is hereby discontinued. Form 108—M.B., has been revised so as to better fulfill the purposes for which it is intended, and supply of the revised form (Form 108-M.B., Ed., January 16, 1922) either has been or is being sent to each State under separate cover.

2. After the receipt of the revised form, it is desired that all existing copies of the old Form 108, M.B., now on hand

be destroyed, and that only the form of the edition of January 16, 1922, be used. As soon as the above-mentioned distribution has been completed Federal recognition will not be extended to ANY officer unless the requested recognition is accompanied by a properly completed Form 108-M.B., of the edition of January 16, 1922, regardless of the data now on file in the Militia Bureau regarding that officer.

3. This form, having once been submitted to the Militia Bureau, another form will not be necessary in the case of that officer unless specifically requested by the Militia Bureau. Any desired amendments to the form on file or any additional data that it is desired to have incorporated in the officer's file will be submitted in letter form, the letter being sworn and subscribed to in the manner prescribed for the Form 108-M.B.

4. It is desired to impress on all concerned the necessity of completing this form exactly according to instructions. The forms previously submitted fail, in many cases, to give the full name of the officer concerned.

5. In Item 19, the word following "specifically" should be "reported" instead of "refuted." Correction should be made on the form before distribution to individuals by your office.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 23, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 25.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs, and Instructors.

Subject: Allowance of ammunition for Field Artillery batteries, initial equipment.

1. The following are the allowances of ammunition for the initial equipment of National Guard Field Artillery batteries equipped with 75-mm. and 155-mm. Guns and 155-mm. Howitzers:

- (a) Batteries equipped with 75-mm. Gun:
 - 60 Cases, cartridge, empty, for 75-mm. Gun (service case)
 - 200 Wads, felt, for 75-mm. Gun
 - 2000 rds., cartridges, ball, sub-caliber, Cal. .30
 - 1 Shell, sectionalized, for 75-mm. Gun
 - 1 Shrapnel, sectionalized, for 75-mm. Gun
 - 1 Board, fuze, sectionalized
 - 8000 Cartridges, ball, Cal. .30, M. 1906, Class A-2, Grade No. 2
 - 2000 rds. cartridges, pistol, ball, Cal. .45, M. 1911.

- (b) Batteries equipped with 155-mm. Guns:
- 1 Shell, sectionalized, for 155-mm. Gun
 - 1 Shrapnel, sectionalized, for 155-mm. Gun
 - 4 Projectiles, dummy, drill, for 155-mm. Gun
 - 4 Charges, powder, dummy, for 155-mm. Gun
 - 1 Board, fuse, sectionalized
 - 8000 Cartridges, ball, Cal. .30, M. 1906, Class A-2,
Grade No. 2
 - 2000 rds. cartridges, pistol, ball, Cal. .45, M. 1911.
- (c) Batteries equipped with 155-mm. Howitzers:
- 1 Shell, sectionalized, for 155-mm. Howitzer
 - 1 Shrapnel, sectionalized, for 155-mm. Howitzer
 - 4 Projectiles, dummy for 155-mm. Howitzer
 - 4 Charges, powder dummy, for 155-mm. How-
itzer
 - 4 Charges, powder dummy, for 155-mm. How-
itzer
 - 1 Board fuze, sectionalized
 - 8000 Cartridges, ball, Cal. .30, M. 1906, Class A-2,
Grade No. 2
 - 2000 rds. cartridges, pistol, ball, Cal. .45, M. 1911.

(d) Allowance for 75-mm. Gun batteries which require a separate requisition with a certificate of the battery commander that there is an adequate and safe storage place:

- 100 lbs., powder, Army, black, Grade A-I or B,
saluting.
- 200 primers, percussion, 49 grain, Mk. I (service
primer).

(e) The following will be issued, if **desired**, upon a separate requisition which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Field Artillery Instructor or other qualified officer of the Regular Army, giving a description of the magazine or storage place and stating that it affords ample protection for the ammunition and that in case of accident, surrounding buildings would not be endangered from explosion:

For 75-mm. Gun batteries
100 rds. shrapnel, fixed, common MKI, fuze, for
75-mm. Gun

For 155-mm. Howitzer batteries
100 rds. Shrapnel, common MKI, fuze, for 155-
mm. Howitzer
100 charges, propelling, for 155-mm. Howitzer
100 Primers, percussion, 21 grain MK IIA for 155-
mm. Howitzer

For 155-mm. Gun batteries
100 rds. shrapnel, common MKI, fuze, for 155-
mm. Guns
100 Charges, propelling, for 155-mm. Guns

100 primers, percussion, 21 grain MKII, for 155-mm. Guns.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

March 31, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 26.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Action of Supreme Court of Mississippi on Habeas Corpus Proceedings to secure discharge of minor son.

1. Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Stutz, 6th Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, has recently furnished the Militia Bureau an opinion in the case of Birdsong vs. Blackman, et ux. (No. 22325), (Supreme Court of Mississippi, Division B, January 30, 1922), which it is believed will prove of interest to officers of the National Guard.

2. A minor enlisted at the age of 19, and the parents desired his discharge which was denied by the organization commander. A writ of habeas corpus was issued. The decision is well worth investigation by National Guard officers who have to answer before any of the State courts upon a habeas corpus writ.

3. The following points will prove of interest:

(a) Answer admitting the defendant, as captain of a military company, had custody of the party sought to be released, by attached enlistment papers, held sufficient.

(b) The party enlisting was 19 years of age.

(c) Excerpt from U. S. v. Blakeney, 3 Grat. (Va) 405:

"The common law of England has never interfered with the free and voluntary enlistment of minors capable of bearing arms; and could not have done so without usurpation."

(d) Excerpt from case of Stevens v. Foss, 18 Me. 19:

"Eighteen has been fixed as the military age, by the highest legal authority. A father has no power to exonerate or withhold his minor son, from the performance of this duty. Upon this point, the claim of the public is paramount to the parental rights of the father."

4. The judgment of the Mississippi court was to the effect that the writ of habeas corpus was denied, and that the enlisted minor was a member of the National Guard organization, properly enlisted under the law, and that the organization commander had control.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

April 7, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 27.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Pistol and Revolver Practice.

The following advance copy of Changes No. 3, Pistol Marksmanship, War Department Document No. 1050, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"PISTOL MARKSMANSHIP

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1922.

Changes
No. 3.

The definition of "score" in the list of definitions, page 8, and paragraphs 74 and 85, Pistol Marksmanship, 1920, are changed as follows:

Score.—Automatic pistol—a string of 7 consecutive shots. Revolver—a string of 5 consecutive shots. The term "score" is also used to express the record or register of number of points made in one or more scores. (C.P.M. No. 3, Mar. 31, 1922.)

(A.G. 062.1 (3-3-22))

74, Plan for range firing.—The general plan is as follows:

a. **Automatic pistol—**

Instruction practice	Yards.	Minimum of scores.	Rounds.
Slow fire	(15 (25 (50	2 2 1	14 14 7
Rapid fire	(15 (25	2 2	14 14
Quick fire	(15 (25	2 2	14 14
Skirmish run	50 to 15	1	7

Record Practice.

		Brought forward	93
		Minimum	
	Yards.	of scores.	Rounds
Slow fire	(25	1	7
	(50	1	7
Rapid fire	(15	2	14
	(25	2	14
Quick fire	(25	2	14
	(50	2	14
			70
			168

b. Revolver.—

Instruction Practice.

	(15	2	10
Slow fire	(25	2	10
	(50	1	5
Rapid fire	(15	2	10
	(25	2	10
Quick fire	(15	2	10
	(25	2	10
Skirmish run	50 to 15	1	5
			70

Record Practice.

	(25	1	5
Slow fire	(50	1	5
Rapid fire	(15	2	10
	(25	2	10
Quick fire	(25	2	10
	(50	2	10
			50
			120

85. Skirmish run,—

a. Automatic pistol.

Table IV-a.—Skirmish run—Target E—Bobbing.

Range	:	Time	:	Shots
50 yards.....	:	5 seconds per shot....	:	2
25 yards.....	:	3 seconds per shot....	:	2
15 yards.....	:	2 seconds per shot....	:	3

b. Revolver.

Table IV-b.—Skirmish run—Target E—Bobbing.

Range	:	Time	:	Shots
50 yards.....	:	5 seconds per shot....	:	1
25 yards.....	:	3 seconds per shot....	:	2
15 yards.....	:	2 seconds per shot....	:	2

c. Instructions.

This firing is to introduce the element of moving forward. The soldier halts to fire. Considerable loss of accuracy would result from firing while walking or running.

Men to fire are formed in line at the 50-yard point, each opposite his own target, pistols loaded, locked, and held at "Raise, pistol." The targets are edge to the front.

Four or five seconds after the pit is notified that all is ready at the firing point, targets are exposed twice for 5 seconds (when the automatic pistol is used), with an interval of 2 to 5 seconds between exposures, and the men fire one shot at each exposure. When the revolver is used the targets will be exposed only once, the time of exposure to be the same as for the automatic pistol and one shot to be fired at this exposure. An interval of 10 seconds is then allowed, during which time the line advances at double time to the 25-yard point by command of the instructor, alignment being maintained.

At the expiration of the 10-second interval the targets are exposed twice for 3 seconds, with an interval of 2 to 5 seconds between exposures. The men fire one shot at each exposure. An interval of 7 seconds is then allowed while the line advances as before at double time to the 15-yard point. At the expiration of the 7 seconds the targets are exposed three times for 2 seconds (when the automatic pistol is used), with an interval of 2 to 5 seconds between exposures, and the men fire one shot at each exposure. When the revolver is used the targets will be exposed twice, the time of exposure, the interval between exposures, and the number of shots fired at each exposure to be the same as for the automatic pistol.

Pistols are locked before moving forward and are held at "Raise, pistol" between shots. Visual signals should be used in the pit in order that the commands for exposing the targets may not be heard at the firing line. (C.P.M. No. 3, Mar. 31, 1922.)"

(A.G.O.62.1 (3-3-22))

By order of the Secretary of War:

John J. Pershing,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff

Official:

P. C. Harris,
The Adjutant General.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

10. The following is a revised list of officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army now on duty as instructors and sergeant instructors:

Col. C. A. Martin,	Inf.	Senior Instructor....	Box 187, Harrisburg, Pa.
Lt. Col. W. N. Bispham, MD. ...	MD. ...	All Medical (Sr. Med)....	Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lt. Col. H. G. Davids,	Inf.	110th Infantry	226 W. Third Street, Greensburg, Pa.
Lt. Col. R. B. Ellis, ...	Cav. ...	103rd Cavalry (Sr. Cav)....	32nd & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maj. R. H. Jacob,	Inf.	112th Infantry..	Bd. of Commerce, Erie, Penna.
Maj. Paul D. Bunker, ..	CAC. ...	Prov. Inf. Regt. .	2510 Chew St., Allentown, Pa.
Maj. H. C. Vanderveer, ..	F. A. ..	109th F. A. (Sr. FA).....	Armory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Maj. J. A. Pickering, ..	F. A. ..	108th F. A.	Bd. & Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maj. H. S. Clarkson, ..	F. A. ..	107th F. A.	Hunt Armory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maj. Raymond F. Fowler, ..	C. E. ...	103rd Engrs. ...	Brd. & Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Maj. M. L. Miller,	Inf.	109th Inf.	Armory, Scranton, Pa.
Capt. Ollis Porter,	Cav. ...	104th Cav.	Cottarel-Ebeneer Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. R. S. George,	Cav. ...	52nd MG Squ., Cav.	Box 754, Bellefonte, Pa.
Bitterman, Jonas F.	QMC. ...	Master Sergeant	Arsenal, Harrisburg, Pa.
Boyle, John J.,	Inf.	Sergeant	Armory, Bd. & Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Conrad, Edie,	Inf.	Sergeant	Box 187, Harrisburg, Pa.
Corson, Kenneth G.	Inf.	Sergeant	Box 187, Harrisburg, Pa.
Donoghue, Michael J. ...	Inf.	Tech. Sergeant	Bd. & Wharton Armory, Philadelphia, Pa.
Duby, Thomas H.	Inf.	Sergeant	Box 414, Kane, Pa.
Dreyer, George H.	Inf.	Sergeant	13 So. 4th St., Lebanon, Pa.
Elsesser, Charles F.	Inf.	Sergeant	369 E. 6th St., Erie, Pa.
Flowers, Alonzo E.	Inf.	Sergeant	Armory, Scranton, Pa.
Frankhouser, Harry A. ..	Inf.	Sergeant	407 Crawford Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Jacobowitz, Benj.	Inf.	St. Sergeant ...	121 Erie Ave., Grove City, Pa.
Kasowitz, Harry,	Inf.	Sergeant	Armory, Norristown, Pa.
Lane, David E.	Inf.	Sergeant	377 Union St., Allentown, Pa.
Murtha, Richard P. ...	Inf.	Sergeant	903 9th Ave., New Brighton, Pa.
Oates, Walter M.	Inf.	Sergeant	Box 234, Washington, Pa.
Peterman, Robert B. ...	Inf.	Sergeant	Armory, Scranton, Pa.
Partin, Ira.	Inf.	Sergeant	Box 187, Harrisburg, Pa.
Schoeing, Gustave,	Inf.	Sergeant	Bd. & Wharton Armory, Philadelphia, Pa.
Viola, Peter L.	Inf.	Sergeant	Armory, Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
Horan, Patrick J.	F. A. ..	Sergeant	Emerson St. Armory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jeschon, Paul H.	F. A. ..	Sergeant	Armory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Lotta, Evan D.	Sig. Corp	Sergeant	Armory, Columbia, Pa.
Lex, Irwin A.	F. A. ..	Sergeant	Armory, Bd. & Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

<i>Malenfant, David,</i>	Cav. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Mazey, Jesse E.</i>	Cav. . . .	Tech. Sgt.	Armory, Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
<i>Malin, Fred'k W.</i>	F. A. . . .	Sergeant	Bd. & Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Phipps, Elda L.,</i>	Cav. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, Allentown, Pa.
<i>Sproul, James,</i>	F. A. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, Emerson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Stanley, Robert,</i>	Cav. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, Bayard & Thackeray, Pittsburgh, Pa.
<i>Wellmen, William F. . . .</i>	CAC. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
<i>Darrah, Lushion,</i>	F. A. . . .	Sergeant	Cottler-Ebener Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.
<i>Green, William B.</i>	F. A. . . .	Sgt. Armory	Armory, Tyrone, Pa.
<i>Snyder, John,</i>	F. A. . . .	Tech. Sgt.	32nd & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Steltz, Robert H.</i>	Cav. . . .	Sergeant	Armory, Bellefonte, Pa.
<i>Hipp, Dcwey M.</i>	Med. Dept. . .	Sergeant	32nd & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Johnson, Judd,</i>	Engrs. . .	Sergeant	Armory, Bd. & Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant General.

Official:

Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, 1922.

Bulletin {
No. 4. }

4 11

1. Lieut. Colonel Ned M. Green, U. S. A., former instructor in rifle practice in the Pennsylvania National Guard and who conducted rifle practice instruction at the camp of 1921, and is now located in California, has prepared a booklet giving instruction for new recruits in rifle and pistol practice, and this book can be purchased from Colonel Green at fifteen cents (\$.15) per copy, and such expenditure will be a proper disbursement from annual allowance funds. The address of Colonel Ned M. Green is 417 Market Street, Room 205, San Francisco, Cal.

2. Section 69, of the National Defense Act, as amended and approved June 4, 1920, provides that original enlistments in the National Guard shall be for a period of three years, and subsequent enlistments for periods of one year each, provided that persons who served in the Army for not less than six months and have been honorably discharged therefrom, may, within two years after the passage of this Act, enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year, and re-enlist for like periods. The time limit for original enlistments of one year in the National Guard, which are based on service in the Army, expires on June 3, 1922; after this date, no original enlistments will be made for one year. All original enlistments must be made for three years.

3. In reply to an inquiry as to credits to be given for drills for soldiers from the State of Pennsylvania who might be employed for a short period of time, say from two to three months, in another State, and whether or not such soldiers can attend drills with organizations in other States, upon proper certificate being furnished, and be credited with such drill attendance, reply was received from the Militia Bureau as follows:

1st Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, April 21, 1922. To: The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.

1. The Militia Bureau is without authority to sanction the attendance of the enlisted personnel of the National Guard of one State at the drill of a National Guard organization of another State.

2. Section 110, National Defense Act, provides that "Each enlisted man belonging to an organization of the National Guard shall receive compensation * * * for each drill ordered for his organization where he is officially present and participates for not less than one and one half hours * *"

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief of Bureau.

(NOTE--Where enlisted personnel of any organization are compelled by their vocation to reside for a limited period of time, not to exceed six months, in another locality where there is an

organization of the National Guard, the commanding officer of the unit of which such men are members should write a letter to the commanding officer of the unit in the locality where they are temporarily residing requesting that such men be permitted to drill with that organization, and that a certificate be furnished by the commanding officer of such organization certifying to attendance at drill. This will then enable the organization commanders to which such men belong to give them credit on payrolls for drills attended.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

4. In reply to an inquiry requesting interpretation of Paragraph 4, Circular Letter No. 1, W. D. M. B., January 8, 1921, as to increase of non-commissioned officers in a National Guard unit, reply was received from the Militia Bureau as follows:

2nd Ind.

War Dept., Militia Bureau, May 9, 1922. To the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

It is requested that the Commanding General, 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, be advised as follows:—

1. Under Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1 and the modified tables of organization issued thereafter it was prescribed that when a National Guard organization enrolled a strength equal to eighty percent of the strength of the corresponding Regular Army unit the Commanding Officer of the National Guard organization could appoint the specialists and noncommissioned officers authorized for the Regular Army unit. This ruling is still effective for all National Guard organizations, and the increase in the number of sergants and corporals referred to in the basic letter herewith is warranted since the organization has enrolled an enlisted strength of 77 men which is more than 80 per cent of the Regular Army figure of 96.

2. The percentages referred to by the Senior Instructor, Cavalry, P. N. G., do not apply to individual organizations but to the entire army organization as a whole. Furthermore, the restrictions imposed by the War Department General Order prescribing the percentages mentioned apply only to the Regular Army since a general exception has been approved by the Secretary of War under which these percentages do not apply to the National Guard.

For the Chief of Bureau:

C. C. Collins,
Assistant.

5. The following communication from the Militia Bureau, dated April 22, 1922, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

April 22, 1922.

Subject: Absence of Colonel John W. Heavey from the Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, all Instructors and Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs.

1. On May 1st, the undersigned expects to take advantage of a leave of absence from the Militia Bureau. In order to avoid delay, it is requested that any matters of a personal nature con-

cerning National Guard affairs be addressed to some other officer on duty in the Militia Bureau, as the whereabouts of the undersigned is by no means settled for the next four months.

2. The following officers of the Regular service will probably be present in the Militia Bureau:

Colonel Christopher C. Collins, Medical Corps,
 Lieut. Colonel John A. Brockman, Signal Corps,
 Major Henry A. Finch, Engineers,
 Major Jesse D. Elliott, Infantry,
 Major Charles O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps,
 Major Thomas W. Hammond, Infantry,
 Major Frank Thorp, Jr., Field Artillery,
 Major George R. Harrison, Infantry,
 Major James I. Muir, Infantry,
 Major Newton N. Polk, Field Artillery,
 Major Carlyle H. Wash, Air Service,
 Major Walter C. Gullion, Infantry,
 Major Francis M. Maddox, Infantry,
 Major Louis C. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps.
 John W. Heavey,
 Colonel, Infantry.

6. The following Circular of the Militia Bureau is published for the information of all concerned:

(Circular No. 4 is the last of the series of 1921)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 MILITIA BUREAU,
 Washington, May 3, 1922.

Circular {
 No. 1 }

1. Circular No. 1, Militia Bureau, April 24, 1919, is rescinded.

2. The blank forms required for use in connection with the National Guard, and which are issued by the War Department, are as follows:

MILITIA BUREAU FORMS

Nos.

- 11—Report of annual armory inspection (used by Regular Army inspectors).
- 17—Lease for use of land for target ranges, maneuvers and camp sites.
- 19—Pay roll for personal services on target ranges.
- 33—Report of field inspections (used by Regular Army inspectors).
- 59—Requisition for blank forms.
- 88—Requisition blank for cash purchase.
- 89—Record of an examining board (officers).
- 90—Summary of funds received, expended, and remaining on hand.
- 93—Notification of deposits.
- 95—Physical examination for appointment or promotion in the National Guard (officers).
- 99—Report of examination for appointment of noncommissioned officers, Medical Department, National Guard.
- 102—Quarterly return of the National Guard Reserve.
- 104—Company or detachment roster.
- 105—Report of change of status of officers.
- 107—Report of attendance at drills (used only by Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors).
- 108—Individual record of candidate for appointment as officer in the National Guard).

Nos.

- 113—Report of special inspection for recognition of National Guard units.
- 118—Efficiency report of National Guard officers.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT FORMS

- 9—Memorandum receipt.
- 17—Certificate of disability for discharge.
- 22-1—Enlistment paper, National Guard.
- 22-1a—Enlistment paper, National Guard Reserve.
- 24—Consolidated Strength Return.
- 28—Headquarters return.
- 29—Service record.
- 29a—Extract from service record.
- 30—Return of troop, battery, company or detachment.
- 41—Regimental return.
- 43—Record of events and changes in commissioned personnel.
(To accompany Forms 28, 30 and 41).
- 60—Interrogatories and deposition.
- 135-1—Report of physical examination, National Guard.
- 135-1a—Report of physical examination, National Guard Reserve.
- 152-1—Noncommissioned officer's warrant, National Guard.
- 196—Report of survey.
- 260—Identification record card.
- 277—Descriptive card of public animals.
- 304—Score card for rifle practice—Course A (Amended for Course D for Coast Artillery troops).
- 305—Score card for pistol practice.
- 307—Report of individual classification in rifle practice.
- 308—Report of individual classification in pistol practice.
- 332—Company morning report.
- 333—Headquarters Company morning report.
- 334—Headquarters morning report.
- 335—Consolidated morning report (12 lines).
- 336—Consolidated morning report (18 lines).
- 337-1—Oath of office, National Guard officer.
- 338—Guard reports.
- 338-1—Guard reports (extra sheets).
- 339—Daily sick report.
- 342—Duty roster.
- 410—Score card for rifle practice—Course B.
- 506—Consolidated regimental report of classification, rifle firing.
- 507—Consolidated regimental report of classification, pistol firing.
- 525-1—Discharge certificate, honorable.
- 526-1—Discharge certificate.
- 527-1—Discharge certificate, dishonorable.
- 594—Charge sheet.
- 602—Statement of charges against enlisted men.
- 609—Physical examination for flying.
- 637—Individual equipment record.
- 662—Correspondence book.

Q. M. C. FORMS

- 19—Voucher for commutation of rations and liquid coffee money.
- 80b—Cash book.
- 135—Report of transportation requests.
- 153—Original bill of lading.
- 154—Memorandum bill of lading.
- 155—Extra sheet to Forms 153, 154 and 156.
- 156—Shipping order.
- 160—Requisition.
- 165—Individual clothing slip.

Nos.

- 257—Receiving Report.
- 258—Stock record card.
- 259—Requisition register.
- 260—Shipping ticket.
- 261—Over, short and damaged report.
- 263a—Property loan record (Depots, arsenals, camps and posts).
- 263b—Property loan record (Cos., troops and individuals) (jacket).
- 263c—Property loan record (Cos., troops and individuals) (card).
- 452—Council book.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT FORMS

- 3—Report of an inspection and statement of money accountability.
- 3a—List of outstanding checks.
- 3b—List of outstanding checks (used in connection with 3a).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT FORMS

- 2—Bills Register.
- 7—Receipts for miscellaneous collections.
- 100—&
- 100a—Schedule of disbursements (To replace 329a and 329b when supply is exhausted).

WAR DEPARTMENT STANDARD FORMS

- 320—Account current (large size)—(until exhausted).
- 320a—Insert sheet to form No. 320 (until exhausted).
- 320b—Account current (small size).
- 322—Abstract of authorized sales of supplies (other than subsistence).
- 323—Abstract of funds received from sales of services.
- 324—Statement of funds received from sources other than sales of public property or services.
- 325—Account of sales of public property at public auction or on sealed proposals.
- 329a—Abstract of disbursements (medium) (until exhausted).
- 329b—Abstract of disbursements (small) (until exhausted).
- 330—Public voucher—Purchases and services other than personal.
- 330-A—Insert to Form No. 330.
- 335—Public voucher—Personal services.
- 335-A—Insert to Form No. 335.
- 336—Officers' pay voucher.
- 337—Mileage voucher.
- 344—Voucher for purchases on account of subsistence.
- 366—Pay roll, enlisted men (at service schools, etc).
- 366a—Insert to Form No. 366.
- 367—Pay roll.
- 367a—Insert to Form No. 367.
- 367b—Insert to retained copy of Form No. 367 (record of attendance at drills).

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION STOCK FORMS

- 1—Transportation request (original)
- 2—Transportation request (Memorandum copy)
- 4—Cover for Forms 1 and 2.

3. In view of the necessity for economy in printing, requisitioning officers are enjoined to limit their requests for blank forms to current needs.

4. Separate requisition in triplicate will be submitted for each class of forms.

(M.B. 315-Supply)

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(This circular will be printed and given a regular distribution when available).

7. The following Circular Letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 28.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Ammunition Allowance for 155-mm. Gun Batteries, Field Artillery, 1922.

The following allowances of ammunition are authorized for target practice of Field Artillery organizations of the National Guard for the season 1922:

155-mm. Gun Batteries.

50 Rounds, Shell, Mark III for 155-mm. Guns.

50 Rounds, Shrapnel, Common, Mark 1, fuze, for 155-mm. Guns.

15 Fuzes, Mark III, Super-quick.

17 Fuzes, Nondelay, Mark IV, Star.

18 Fuzes, Short Delay, Mark IV, Star.

150 Primers, for 155-mm. Gun.

100 Propelling Charges, for 155-mm. Gun.

2000 Rounds, 30-30 Machine-gun.

1000 Rounds 30-30, Automatic Rifle.

50 Pounds, Black Powder for smoke bomb.

300 Primers for smoke bomb.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

(NOTE—No attempt should be made to store ordnance ammunition in local armories. All such ammunition should be shipped to Mt. Gretna for storage.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 29.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Limitations concerning organizations attending field training during the approaching field training season.

1. Your attention is called to the fact that during the last field training period many organizations of the National Guard

were hurriedly organized and rushed into field training before it was physically possible for the War Department to properly equip the new units. Many of the States criticised the War Department for failure to supply the equipment; some of the Post Commanders were placed under considerable inconvenience in furnishing suitable equipment for these newly organized units from the local Regular Army supply stores. Much confusion resulted due to the issue by the Regular officers of articles which the Militia Bureau does not issue to members of the National Guard. A great deal of correspondence has resulted therefrom and an immense amount of unnecessary clerical labor.

2. In order to avoid this condition during the approaching field training season, the following will govern:—

New Organizations presented for Federal recognition as National Guard units less than 30 days before the beginning of the field training period for that State, will not be required nor permitted to attend field training at the regular State encampment.

3. This information is furnished to you in order that you can at once complete the organization of units which you contemplate sending into field training during the approaching season, and with the intention of expediting their organization.

4. Attention is again invited to the fact that, within six months after the date of Federal recognition, units recognized with a strength of 50 enlisted men, must maintain an enlisted strength of 65. Those organizations which are unable to send to field training at least 39 enlisted men, shall not be permitted to attend field training during the approaching season.

5. It is enjoined upon all officers to secure the maximum attendance at field training. The maximum strength for organizations whose enlisted strength is less than sixty-five will be a ten per cent variation above the peace strength of similar units in the Regular Army. The maximum strength for those organizations required to maintain sixty-five active enlisted members will be the prescribed peace strength for similar units in the Regular Army. In cases where assigned reservists are brought to camp with the organizations, the maximum number of such assigned reservists in each organization is limited to the corresponding number of active members in that organization.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 30

April 12, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Monthly allowance of gasoline, etc., for Anti-aircraft regiments, National Guard.

1. Pending definite determination of the actual quantities of gasoline necessary to properly accomplish the training of chauffeurs and electricians and the necessary maneuvers incident to armory drill, the following monthly allowances of gasoline, oil and grease are prescribed for organizations of anti-aircraft regiments:

Organization	Gasoline, gals.	Oil, gals.	Grease, lbs.
Headquarters and			
Headquarters Battery,	40	2	1
Service Battery.....	80	4	2

First Battalion Headquarters and Combat Train,	100	5	2.5
Searchlight Battery (A)	100	5	2.5
Gun Battery (B, C, & D)	60	3	1.5
Second Battalion Headquarters,	20	1	.5
Machine Gun Battery (E, F, G & H),	50	2.5	1.25

2. The following extract from paragraph 5, G.O. No. 5, W. D., 1922, is published for the information of anti-aircraft organizations:

*

*

*

"In each anti-aircraft regiment the gun battalion will be designated as the first and the machine-gun battalion as the second battalion, as, for example:

Ist Battalion, 50th Artillery (anti-aircraft)

"Batteries of the gun battalion will be lettered A, B, C, and D, Battery A being the searchlight battery, and designated as "Battery A (searchlight)." Batteries of the machine-gun battalion will be lettered E, F, G, and H."

*

*

*

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 31.

April 15, 1922.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Change in Medical Personnel prescribed for Infantry Regiments, National Guard.

1. The Militia Bureau received on April 10, 1922, the following instructions from the War Department:

"The Secretary of War directs that a general exception be made in peace strength tables of organizations for National Guard Infantry Regiments, to provide one major and three captains or first lieutenants of the Medical Corps and one captain or first lieutenant of the Dental Corps where Regular Army tables of organization provide for one major and two captains or first lieutenants of the Medical Corps and two captains or first lieutenants of the Dental Corps."

2. The above provision will take effect with the date of this letter but will not be retroactive. It will, however, begin with appointments from this date forward. Medical Officers already tendered Federal recognition, under the tables of peace strength, will continue in their present grades and numbers until compliance with the above instruction is obtained by the usual methods of separation from the service.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 32.

April 19, 1922.

Subject: Acknowledgment of receipt of shipments.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers in all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The attention of this office has been called to the fact that in some instances the commanding officers of National Guard units are derelict in the matter of acknowledging receipt of shipments forwarded to them under cover of War Department bills of lading. A penalty postcard form of acknowledgment (QMC Form No. 158) to the shipping officer that the property outlined on his bills of lading has been received is mailed to the receiving officer at the same time the shipment is made. Unless the shipping Quartermaster receives the form properly executed, his records in that respect remain open and indefinite.

2. It is requested, therefore, that appropriate instructions be issued which will insure prompt action in the future on the part of National Guard officers in acknowledging receipt of shipments.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 33.

April 20, 1922.

Subject: Vaccination of National Guard Troops.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Under date of April 18, there was received in the Militia Bureau a copy of an indorsement, two paragraphs of which are quoted for the information of the National Guard:—

"It was noted that the National Guard organizations from the Fifth Corps Area at Camp Knox during the summer training period had not been protected by vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and a large number were not protected by vaccination against smallpox. It is urged that this important matter be taken up with the Chief of the Militia Bureau with a view to their vaccination before coming to Camp Knox for summer training.

"During the summer of 1921 a soldier of the National Guard arrived at Camp with typhoid fever; he was promptly taken to the Camp Hospital where he was cared for throughout his illness and convalescence, thereby becoming a liability instead of an asset to the Government for that period of time (about eight weeks in all). Prompt request was made to vaccinate against typhoid all the National Guard troops in camp. This request was disapproved on account of the short period of training (two weeks), and the necessity of the entire time being used for training purposes. It is, therefore, recommended that all National Guard troops be vaccinated as completely as possible before coming to camp and any troops remaining unvaccinated be vaccinated on arrival at camp."

2. The above quoted paragraphs are proof that vaccination of our National Guard personnel is essential. The Militia Bureau

is prepared to render all possible aid in complying with these requirements for our military forces, and requests that the Adjutants General throughout the States and commanding officers of organizations give particular attention to the subject of vaccination against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid. This protection against these diseases can be obtained by members of the National Guard without personal expense, and there is every evidence that such inoculation is of great value to our military personnel at all times, but especially when assembled together in large bodies.

3. A failure to take advantage of this health precaution for the preservation of life and health is virtually criminal negligence. The good judgment of our National Guard personnel must surely appreciate the necessity for compliance with the requirement for vaccination and it is expected that no further notification upon this matter, other than to require the organization commanders to see that this vaccination is completed before the next field training period, will be necessary.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

John W. Heavey,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 34.

Subject: Mother's Day.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Under date of April 18th, the following instructions have been received in the Militia Bureau:—

"In connection with Section VI, General Orders No. 58, War Department, 1919, you are directed to bring to the attention of every officer and enlisted man in your command, the desire of the Secretary of War that each officer and enlisted man write a letter to his home on Mother's Day, May 14, as an expression of the love and reverence we owe to the mothers of our country."

2. It is fully recognized that many of the members of the National Guard are so fortunately placed as to be directly in contact with their mothers. It is requested, however, that in compliance with the above instructions, all members of the National Guard who are separated from their mothers by reason of their vocation, or other requirements of civil life, make a special effort on May 14th to comply with the above.

3. There is every reason for the mothers of our National Guard personnel to receive the love and reverence which the Secretary of War desires to be expressed by the personnel of the Regular service.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 35.

April 24, 1922.

Subject: National Guard Section of the Infantry Journal.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Information has been received in the Militia Bureau that, beginning with the issue of June 1, 1922, the Infantry Journal will include a department in the magazine devoted to the interest of the National Guard. The text for this department will be prepared, in the main, at the Militia Bureau, and will contain matters of interest to Infantry National Guard officers, and other officers of the National Guard throughout the service.

2. The Militia Bureau cannot lend itself to the indorsement of any particular service publication, and makes this announcement simply to call the attention of the National Guard personnel to this new department in the Infantry Journal, feeling that the good judgment of the National Guard will govern them in their attitude toward this Journal.

3. The Editor of the Infantry Journal has requested this Bureau to announce that he will be pleased to receive copies of all State bulletins or publications issued. They should be addressed to the Editor, Infantry Journal, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 36.

April 25, 1922.

Subject: Forfeiture of Citizenship by reason of Desertion.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following request was received in the Militia Bureau, under date of March 21, 1922, from a State Adjutant General:—

“Information is desired as to the cases under which a soldier of the National Guard, dishonorably discharged, forfeits his rights of citizenship. It appears to the undersigned that under present laws and regulations the only case where a soldier forfeits his rights of citizenship is when he is dishonorably discharged from the service on account of desertion.”

2. Under date of April 21st, an approved decision of the Judge Advocate General, bearing upon this subject, was received, and the following extracts are quoted for the information of the National Guard:—

“The Federal statute providing for the loss of the rights of United States citizenship by deserters from the military

or naval service of the United States is Revised Statutes, Secs. 1996 and 1998, as amended. By the Act of August 22, 1912 (37 Stat., 356) those sections were amended so as not to apply to any person thereafter deserting the military or naval service in time of peace. In construing said Sections 1996 and 1998, it has been held that the loss of the rights of United States citizenship takes place only upon conviction by court-martial of the offense of desertion—(Kurtz v. Moffitt, 115 U. S., 487, 501).

"In the opinion of this office the provisions of Sections 1996 and 1998, R. S., as amended, would not apply to a national guardsman, except where he has been tried and convicted by court-martial of deserting in time of war after he had either been drafted or mustered into the service of the United States. No change in status as respects United States citizenship, and no loss of such rights are incurred by a dishonorable discharge from the Army, except as noted above."

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 37.

April 26, 1922.

Subject: Age limits of officers of the Air Service, National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following addition to paragraph 221, National Guard Regulations, 1922, (Paragraph 232, National Guard Regulation, 1919) has been approved for publication for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

"Candidates designated for commission, other than by promotion, in the Air Service shall be, as second lieutenant not more than 29; as first lieutenant not more than 32; as captain not more than 37; as major not more than 42; as lieutenant colonel not more than 43, and as colonel not more than 47."

2. Inasmuch as the change above quoted was not received in the Militia Bureau until April 20, it was not incorporated in the National Guard Regulations, 1922, which was already on the press; it will be included in the first changes in the Regulations, and is effective from April 19, 1922.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 38.

May 4, 1922.

Subject: National Matches, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

The following information and instructions concerning the participation of the National Guard in the National Matches, 1922, and the Rules and Regulations governing same as set forth in the War Department Bulletin governing the National Matches, 1922, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. It is desired that each State* within the continental limits of the United States having federally recognized units of the National Guard be represented by a National Guard team at the National Matches. One such team only is authorized for each State. (Funds this year will not permit the attendance of teams from the territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico but funds may be available for the holding of competitions within the limits of these territories, if so desired.)

Each member of such team, except the team captain, who may hold any higher recognized grade, must be not above the grade of captain and must be a member of the federally recognized National Guard in his respective grade and organization prior to his appointment as a member of such team. The team Captain, however, cannot draw higher pay than that provided for major. Members of the National Guard Reserve are not eligible.

2. Each team shall consist of thirteen members (one team Captain, one team coach, ten principals and one alternate) who shall be selected and appointed by the Governors of the respective States and announced in formal orders.

Members of the National Guard attending State rifle competitions under Pars. 539 and 543, inclusive, National Guard Regulations, 1919, for the selection of such a team, will be allowed pay and transportation to and from the target range, and enlisted men, subsistence in addition thereto for a period not to exceed a total of eight days provided sufficient funds are available. For this year, Par. 539 (b) is waived. Detailed estimates for necessary funds will be forwarded to the Militia Bureau with request for authority to hold such rifle camps of instruction.

3. The members of above team only will be entitled to transportation to and from Camp Perry, Ohio, and to sleeping car berths where the journey is in excess of twelve hours. Official transportation requests to common carriers will be issued by the respective property and disbursing officers to National Guard teams and will indicate thereon the proper procurement authority chargeable.

4. Property and Disbursing Officers will pay authorized members of duty detailed National Guard teams at the *pay* of their grades on properly executed vouchers certified by the Captain for the following periods:

- (a) The period of necessary travel to and from Camp Perry, Ohio.
- (b) The period of the National Matches (Sept. 20-28).
- (c) For other practice at the range at Camp Perry, not exceeding eight days prior to the first day of the National Matches (Sept. 12-19).
- (d) For other practice at the range at Camp Perry for those attending the school of instruction in marksmanship, not exceeding eighteen days prior to the first day of the National Matches (Sept. 2-19).

5. Commutation of subsistence will be allowed to the enlisted men duly detailed as members of State National

*Includes the District of Columbia.

Guard teams, at the rate of not to exceed \$1.50 per day for the necessary travel period to the range and returning therefrom to their home stations; not to exceed \$1.20 per day (a) for the period of the National Matches; (b) for eight days additional previous practice and (c) for eighteen days additional previous practice, for those attending the school of instruction. (See following paragraph.)

6. Amounts paid for subsistence during the National Matches (Sept. 20-28) are payable from a special appropriation for National Matches and will be paid by the Camp Finance Officer; other authorized payments are chargeable to the appropriation for "Arming, Equipping and Training the National Guard", sub-appropriation "Expenses, Camp of Instruction" and will be arranged for by the respective State Property and Disbursing Officers.

In order to expedite payment for subsistence, it is suggested that a member of the team, who has had experience in such matters, be designated as acting quartermaster and agent for the State Property and Disbursing Officer and that he be authorized to pay for the subsistence for the period not exceeding eighteen days which is not paid by the camp finance officer from a special appropriation for the National Matches. He should also familiarize himself with questions pertaining to transportation.

7. If they so elect, above teams or members thereof may enter the National Rifle Association Matches, which will be held from September 12 to 19, both dates inclusive.

8. There will be established and maintained at the Ohio State Rifle Range, Camp Perry, Ohio, from September 2 to 11, both dates inclusive, a school of instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship, at which attendance shall be optional for National Guard team members.

9. The preliminary practice for the National Matches will start on September 20th and the National Matches will be completed by September 28th.

10. It is noted that the courses of fire in the National Matches are the same as was prescribed for 1921 (Bulletin No. 4, War Department, 1921,) with the following exceptions:

- (a) National Individual Pistol Match, slow fire at 50 yards in place of slow fire at 25 yards.
- (b) National Pistol Team Match, slow fire at 50 yards in place of slow fire at 25 yards.
- (c) National Rifle Team Match, 10 shots, slow fire 100 yards in place of 20 shots.

11. Your attention is invited to the following requirements:

"At least five of the shooting members of each team in the National Rifle Team Match shall be men who have never heretofore shot as members of a rifle team in a National Rifle Team Match (not including a national divisional team match). No individual may be a shooting member or alternate on any national match rifle team who has been a shooting member of the same civilian, National Guard or service team in more than one of the three national rifle team matches immediately preceding."

The effect of the last sentence above is that no man who was a shooting member of any team in any two of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 is eligible as a shooting member of the same team in 1922. These restrictions do not apply to the Team Captain or Team Coach.

12. All other team officers, shooting members and alternates than those attending the school of instruction mentioned in Par.

8 above, will be required to report prior to noon, September 12th, in order to be entitled to the allowances which may be prescribed.

13. Entries for all matches close thirty-six hours before opening hour.

14. Any State having recognized units of National Guard and proposing to send a National Guard team to the National Match, but having no U. S. rifles, Model 1903, for use in selecting and training such teams, may obtain 20 such rifles, 20 cartridge belts and 12,000 rounds of ammunition upon requisition being submitted to the Militia Bureau. New and specially selected rifles will be available for issue or arrival at Camp Perry.

15. All questions concerning civilian or school teams, and State military teams other than National Guard, should be addressed to "Executive Officer, National Matches, 1922" at Room 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

16. The carrying into execution of any of the above program involving National Guard funds will depend on authorization of appropriations now pending in Congress. In case favorable action is taken by Congress, immediate action will be given to all concerned.

17. It is very important that the Chief, Militia Bureau, be informed *promptly* by each Adjutant General as to whether or not a team will be sent to represent the State in the National Team Match. Tentative detailed estimates of funds required to cover authorized expenses should be submitted as early as possible, by *August 1, 1922*, at the latest, in order that funds may be promptly reserved for the purpose. In submitting the estimates, the cost of subsistence for the period of the National Matches (September 20-28) should *not be included*.

18. It is requested that this information be communicated to the Team Captains selected for your teams, as soon as practicable.

George C. Rickards,
Major General.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

F. D. Beary,
The Adjutant General.

Official:

.....
Adjutant.

(Bul. 5.)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., *June 8, 1922.*

Bulletin }
No. 5. }

1. The following communication of The Adjutant-General, U. S. Army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

April 15, 1922.

From: The Adjutant-General of the Army.
To: The Quartermaster General.
Subject: Crest for regiments of the National Guard for the State of Pennsylvania.

The Secretary of war approves the following crest for color bearing organizations of this State:

CREST: On a wreath argent and gules a lion rampant guardant, proper holding in dexter paw a naked scimitar argent hilted or and in sinister an escutcheon argent on a fess sable three plates.

DESCRIPTION:

This device was devised by Benjamin Franklin. In 1747 during the war of the Spanish Succession, the Spaniards threatened Philadelphia coming up the Delaware as far as New Castle. Dr Franklin aroused the people, designed a crest and flag which was carried through Philadelphia in 1748 by Colonel Taylor's battalion. The shield is the shield of William Penn, white with the black fess bearing the three white discs. The predominant original white settlement was of English origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red.

The above blazon and description are furnished you with instructions to have a drawing made indicating the tinctures and to send a copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

HARRISON HALL

Adjutant-General.

NOTE:—Attention directed to Circular Letter No. 73 Militia Bureau, October 28, 1921, published in Bulletin No. 23, A. G. O. 1921.

Regiments preparing Coats-of-Arms for embroidering on Regimental Colors must forward same to The Adjutant General for approval and transmission to the Militia Bureau.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

2. The following Circular Letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 39.

May 9, 1922.

Subject: Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors.

To: The Corps Area Commanders and the Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. In view of the limited amount of funds that will probably be appropriated for the fiscal year 1923, and with a view to conserving such funds to the fullest extent possible, you are advised that the detailing of Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors to duty at National Guard encampments should be with the following understanding.

Instructors ordered to attend an encampment should arrange to subsist with the officers' mess of the National Guard organization to which assigned and such Instructors will be allowed only their pro rata cost of such mess accommodations while on duty at the encampment. The Instructors should arrange to live in tents or barracks buildings while at the camp, but in cases where this is impracticable the matter should be taken up with this Bureau before incurring any expense in connection with other arrangements.

The Sergeant-Instructors detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard should subsist with the enlisted men of the organization with which detailed and allowed only their pro rata cost of such mess accommodations.

For the period of travel to and from the encampment, the allowance for both officers and enlisted men will be governed by Bulletin No. 42, War Department, 1919, as amended.

2. The State authorities should exercise every effort to arrange for the shelter and subsistence of the Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors as above stated and with a view to minimizing to the lowest degree practicable any dissatisfaction that might arise therefrom due to the necessity for economy in the expenditure of federal funds.

GEO. C. RICKARDS.
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

May 11, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 40.

Subject: Attendance of enlisted men of the National Guard at Citizens' Military Training Camps.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following extracts from National Guard Regulations, 1922, are quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

"1006 (a) Enlisted men of the National Guard may enroll for attendance at any of the civilian military training camps: Provided, That not exceeding 10 per cent of the enlisted strength of any National Guard organization may be, at the same time, so enrolled.

"(b) For the purpose of complying with the conditions of paragraph 928 (a) (qualification of officers for armory drill pay) commanding officers of any company may count as present, at all drills, such enlisted men of their respective organizations as are in attendance at civilian military training camps.

"(c) Enlisted men of the National Guard, who are in attendance at a civilian military training camp, will be required to send their National Guard commanding officer a certificate, from the commandant of the camp, to the effect that they were in attendance at the camp during the period they are counted as present in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

"(d) Each pay roll will be accompanied by a certificate of the commanding officer of the organization, containing the names of all those enlisted men who were counted as present, but who did not attend organization drills, and the dates for which they were so counted, on account of their being in attendance at a civilian military training camp."

2. While the Regulations above quoted authorize organization commanders to take credit for enlisted men attending Citizens' Military Training Camps in computing the 60 per cent necessary to entitle the officer to *Armory Drill Pay* credit for such attendance cannot be claimed for the 15-day field training period.

3. Sixty per cent of the actual enlisted strength of a National Guard organization must be personally present at a National Guard encampment to entitle the officers thereof to Federal pay.

GEO. C. RICHARDS.
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITIA BUREAU

Washington,

May 12, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 41.

Subject: Armory Drill Pay.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and District of Columbia Militia.

By a decision of the Comptroller General dated April 24, 1922, you are advised that non-commissioned officers attending drills or instruction ordered for them alone cannot be considered in arriving at the total number of drills ordered for their organizations for which pay is due during a month, as the law specifically states "...that no enlisted man shall receive any pay...for any month in which he shall have attended less than 60% of the drills or other exercises prescribed for his organization....".

As the non-commissioned officers of the unit do not constitute a military organization they are but a part of the organization, and, therefore, the attendance at such a school for non-commissioned officers is not attendance at a drill ordered for their organization. In view of this fact credit for armory drill pay cannot be claimed for such attendance of non-commissioned officers separate from their organizations.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General
Chief of Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU

Washington,

May 15, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO 42.

Subject: Encampment pay of enlisted men detailed as helpers for care of animals and materiel furnished the National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Your attention is invited to the fact that under a recent decision of the Comptroller General on the above subject, it has been held that members of organizations of the National Guard rendering service as helpers and mechanics pursuant to Section 90 of the National Defense Act and the Act of March 1, 1922, should be paid only the pay of their grade as soldiers while in actual attendance at duly authorized encampments or other exercises under Section 94 of the Act of June 3, 1916, and that paragraph 971 of the National Guard Regulations, 1919, directing that they should receive the compensation of helpers during such encampments is contrary to law and without effect.

2. Property and Disbursing Officers will therefore pay enlisted men who, at their home station, are detailed as helpers or mechanics to care for materiel, animals and equipment, *for camp duty*, according to their respective grades as soldiers only, and the roll upon which these enlisted men are paid for the balance of the month as helpers or mechanics on the dates of such encampment and were for such camp period paid as soldiers only.

3. Paragraph 971 of the National Guard Regulations, 1919, supra, has been eliminated from the new National Guard Regulations now in the hands of the printer.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU.

Washington,

May 16, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 43.

Subject: Examination of National Guard Officers.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. It has recently been decided by the Comptroller General that officers of the National Guard are not entitled to Federal pay unless it shall have been determined by a Board of three commissioned officers appointed by the Secretary of War that they are qualified for the commission as prescribed in Section 75, National Defense Act, Paragraph 221, National Guard Regulations, 1919 (the same as Paragraph 207, National Guard Regulations 1922).

2. In order, therefore, that there may be no delay in payment of any armory drill pay for services rendered for the period ending June 30, 1922, or for camp pay during the coming summer, it will be necessary that all officers who have not heretofore passed these tests be examined by a board as soon as practicable and all such cases should be disposed of by the Board prior to July 15, 1922.

3. Authority is hereby extended to Adjutants General to order all officers of their respective National Guard units coming within the provisions of these requirements to appear before boards as prescribed in Paragraph 225 National Guard Regulations, 1919 (same as Paragraph 213, National Guard Regulations, 1922).

4. State Adjutants General should immediately make application to the Corps Area Commanders for the appointment of the necessary boards, and also order officers to appear before the boards.

5. Upon the request of the Governor, the tests for moral and professional fitness may be waived in the cases as prescribed in Paragraph 222, National Guard Regulations, 1919 (same as Paragraph 208, National Guard Regulations, 1922).

6. The provisions of confidential letter from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated October 5, 1920, to Corps Area Commanders, will govern in the conduct of the examination.

7. Attention is invited to Paragraph 253, National Guard Regulations, 1922, which reads as follows:—

"When it becomes necessary to determine the qualifications of an officer for original appointment, for promotion, or for the grade in which he has been extended Federal recognition subject to future examination, each of the following-named officers will submit a confidential report to the president of the examination board: ,

(a) Immediate commanding officer.

(b) Superior commanders in the tactical chain of command who can give positive information.

(c) Officers of the Regular Army on duty with the organization to which the officer is assigned.

"This confidential report will be based on observation, or on demonstrated fitness, or both, and will include:—

(1) A succinct statement of the officer's qualifications in the grade and branch for which he is about to be examined, and (2) a statement showing in which subjects of those prescribed as applicable to the candidate, he is considered qualified without further examination.

"From these reports, which will become a part of the record, and from other information obtainable, the board will determine in which of the professional subjects, if any, the candidate is considered proficient without further examination, and will notify the candidate, in advance of his appearing before the board, on what subjects if any, he is to be examined.

"If the decision of the board is that the professional examination should not be held, the officer concerned will be notified to present himself to the nearest available medical officer for a physical examination. The report of the medical officer will be forwarded by him direct to the president of the examining board.

"If the decision of the board is that the candidate should be professionally examined, the board will proceed with the examination as prescribed in this article."

By direction of the Secretary of War :

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU.

Washington,

May 22, 1922

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 44.

Subject: Collections and Stoppages made against officers and enlisted men's pay on account of lost, damaged or destroyed military property on armory drill rolls.

To: The Corps Area Commanders, the Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. In connection with decision of the Comptroller General of the United States dated March 2, the following information is furnished to all concerned:

Where it appears from a report of survey, duly approved, indicating that a member of the National Guard is indebted for lost, damaged or destroyed military property of the United States in the custody of the State of whose National Guard he is a member, such part of any pay due him as may be necessary to liquidate the indebtedness, should be paid by the disbursing officer paying the roll by check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States, for deposit "in the Treasury of the United States as a credit of said State, Territory or District of Columbia accountable for said property, and as a part of and in addition to that portion of its allotment set aside for the purchase of similar supplies, stores or material of war," unless the property concerned be condemned stores issued to the National Guard and not charged to its allotment, in which event it should be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, as required by section 88, of the Act of June 3, 1916.

2. Where the amount of stoppage against the pay of an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard covers military property charged against the allotment of a State, the amount of the col-

lection should be credited to the appropriation current when the collection is made, to be available "for the purchase of similar supplies, stores, or material of war."

3. If the loss is known prior to the submission of armory drill pay roll to the Finance Officer of the Corps Area, such roll should be accompanied by report of survey covering the lost property. If armory drill pay rolls have previously been submitted to the Finance Officer and such loss is reported by the Commanding Officer of an organization, the surveying officer should submit reports of survey to the finance officer for notation on the armory drill pay roll and the net amount due the officer or enlisted men should then only be paid him. If the loss is determined after check for armory drill has been drawn, but prior to delivery to the payee, such check should be returned to the finance officer who drew the same, for cancellation, accompanied by supplemental pay roll and report of survey to cover such loss.

4. All copies of reports of survey must be forwarded to this Bureau by the finance officer of the Corps Area, together with letter of notification relative to collections having been made by him. A copy of the letter forwarding such deposits to the Treasurer of the United States and requesting the latter office to notify this Bureau when funds have been covered in should be furnished with the report of survey.

5. In the case of a deceased officer or enlisted man of the National Guard, only the net amount due for armory drill pay is authorized to be paid, but before such payment the facts should be reported to the General Accounting Office, War Department Division, as in other cases of pay due a decedent, for approval as to the proper payee. In the case of deserters, the amount of armory drill pay unpaid, or such part as may be necessary, may be applied to liquidate the deserter's indebtedness for loss, damaged or destroyed military property, belonging to the United States. If there be a balance due a deserter for armory drill pay after the payment of such indebtedness the amount thereof will be forfeited by the deserter and remain in the United States Treasury.

6. In all deposits into the Treasury of the United States, on whatever account, herein referred to, the Treasurer of the United States should be requested by the officer making such deposit to send a copy of the certificate of deposit to the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau and the officer making the deposit should likewise give the disbursing officer for the Militia Bureau notice that such deposit has been made. The check making the deposit may be for the aggregate of all such items on the pay roll, and each item should be noted on the pay roll as included in said check.

7. In this connection it may also be stated that a disbursing officer is personally responsible for the deposit of his collections in the treasury as provided by law and the settlement of accounts is facilitated by the prompt deposit of such collection. In view of this a disbursing officer is not permitted to transfer such collections to another finance officer for deposit.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
WASHINGTON.

May 23, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 45.

Subject: Status of Officers of the National Guard holding Reserve Commissions.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

The following letter from the office of The Adjutant General of the Army is quoted for the information of all concerned:—

"The Secretary of War directs that all concerned be notified that pending the issue of further instructions, officers of the National Guard who hold a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps of a higher grade or in a different branch or arm of the service than their National Guard commission may continue to hold the same."

GEO. C. RICKARDS.
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
WASHINGTON.

May 24, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 46.

Subject: Transportation expenses of dependents, National Guard Officers attending Military Service Schools not authorized.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The subject of whether dependents of National Guard officers attending military service schools under the provisions of Section 99 of the act of June 3, 1916, were entitled to transportation from the home station of the officer to the school and return thereto when such dependents accompany the officer to the school was submitted to the Comptroller General for a decision and in reply to such request the Comptroller General has ruled that such expenses are not properly chargeable against Federal funds.

2. In rendering his decision he called attention to the fact that Section 99 of the act of June 3, 1916, supra, provides that the expenses of such members of the National Guard attending military service schools are to be paid "out of any National Guard allotment for funds available for the purpose", and that section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, provides that when any commissioned officer having a wife or dependent child or children, is ordered to

make a permanent change of station, the United States shall furnish transportation in kind, from funds appropriated for the transportation of the Army, to his new station for his wife or dependent child or children; that section 119 of the act of June 3, 1916 limits expenditure for carrying out the provisions of the act relating to the militia moneys "as shall from time to time be appropriated for carrying them out". It is thus apparent that under the act of May 18, 1920, funds appropriated for the National Guard are not available for the transportation herein questioned and that section 119 of the act of June 3, 1916, prohibits the use of funds appropriated for the Army to carry out any provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, relating to the Militia. He also stated that it is understood that section 12 of the act of May 18, 1920, had for its purpose the relief of personnel of the regular service, who, in the administration of those services, are periodically required to move from one station to another for duty.

He also stated that National Guard officers attending service schools under section 99 are not in federal service; they are not entitled to pay of their grades if above the grade of Captain and the very nature of the provision for attendance at service schools also indicates that such attendance is, and was designed to be, of a relatively temporary nature, not relatively permanent, as in the case of "permanent change of station" of an officer of the Regular Army and also that travel between an officer's home and a military station, in the case of an officer of the Regular Army is not a change of station within the meaning of section 12 of the act of June 18, 1920.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

May 25, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 47.

Subject: Limitations concerning organizations attending Field Training during the approaching field training season.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. In issuing Circular Letter No. 29, April 10, 1922, which limited organizations to attend encampments to those in the service 30 days prior to said encampment, the Militia Bureau did not in any way desire to limit enlistments in those organizations which have already received federal recognition.

2. Enlistments may be made in any federally recognized unit up to the time of encampment, and provided said unit has received federal recognition thirty days prior to the encampment date the unit and all of its personnel are qualified for the encamp-

ment period. Enlistments made during encampment will be governed by Par. 932 (e), National Guard Regulations, 1922.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS.
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

May 26, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 48.

Subject: Method of Serving Notice to Accused to Appear Before Summary Court Officer.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"There is referred to this office for its opinion the following question, submitted by an officer of the Regular Army on duty with a National Guard organization:

"The most economical way in point of time of serving notice on an enlisted man to appear for trial seems to be by registered letter with return receipt requested. Therefore, a decision on the following point is of vital importance. Does receipt of registered letter at last known address of accused constitute proper service so that a warrant for the arrest of the accused may be issued by the summary court officer, if accused fails to appear in response to said registered letter?"

"Section 108 of the Act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 208, 209, provides as follows:—

"In the National Guard, not in the service of the United States, presidents of courts-martial and summary court officers shall have power to issue warrants to arrest accused persons and to bring them before the court for trial whenever such persons shall have disobeyed an order in writing from the convening authority to appear before such court, a copy of of the charge or charges having been delivered to the accused with such order. * * *."

"It is to be noted that the above provides that before a summary court officer can issue a warrant to arrest an accused, the accused must have disobeyed an order in writing from the *convening authority* to appear before the summary court, and not an order from the summary court itself. It is further to be noted that this order in writing to appear before the summary court-martial must be accompanied by a copy of the charges. The statute provides no method of communicating the order. None being provided, any method would be proper which effectively communi-

cates the order to the accused. One such method would be sending the order of the convening authority to the accused by registered mail requesting a return receipt signed by the addressee. Ordinarily a return receipt signed by the addressee would be good evidence that he had received the order in question, and if the accused does not appear in response to this order it is the opinion of this office that a summary court officer would be justified in issuing a warrant for his arrest. It should be clearly understood, however, that the accused must have actually received the order and have disobeyed it, before a summary court officer would have power to issue a warrant for his arrest. Mere delivery of the order at his house is not sufficient.

"This office is of the opinion that, wherever practicable, actual service of the order, by personal service, is desirable."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

NOTE: In many organizations of the Penna. National Guard when a Summary Court issues a summons for the accused to appear, such summons is served by a non-commissioned officer of the organization to which the accused is attached. This in the opinion of The Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania is a most economical method of serving such summons, as this can be made part of the duties of the non-commissioned officer.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 49.

May 27, 1922.

Subject: Extra Pay during encampment for qualified sharpshooters and marksmen, etc.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The question of whether National Guard members attending 4 day schools and 15 day encampments are entitled to extra allowance for qualifications as marksmen, sharpshooters, expert riflemen, etc., was presented to the Comptroller General by the General Accounting Office, War Department Division, for a decision and the Comptroller General has ruled that members of the National Guard are not entitled to such additional pay. This Bureau is of the opinion that, under existing laws, the National Guard should receive the additional pay for qualifications as marksmen, etc, and an appeal to the Comptroller General on the subject is now being submitted.

2. Pending reply to such appeal, no payments for qualifications as expert riflemen, etc., should be made to the National Guard members during the 4 day schools and 15 day encampments to be held this summer. Advice as to final decision will be communicated to the State Authorities as soon as possible.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

L. C. SCHERER, Colonel,
Acting Chief,
Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 50.

May 29, 1922.

Subject: Armory drill pay.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

By decision of the Comptroller General, dated May 15, 1922, you are advised that for the officers of a Service Company to qualify for pay, it is only necessary that fifty per cent of the actual strength of the officers and sixty per cent of the actual enlisted strength of the Service Section attend, that strength being not less than that prescribed for federal recognition, i. e., it is not necessary to consider the Band Section in arriving at sixty per cent of the enlisted men present at a drill.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS.
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 51.

May 31, 1922.

Subject: Extracts from General Orders and Bulletins.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

The following War Department Bulletin is quoted in advance of its publication, for the information of all concerned:—

“Bulletin No.—.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April , 1922.

Monthly extracts from general orders and bulletins.—The publication of monthly extracts from general orders and bulletins with index thereto is discontinued, the last issue being that for March, 1922.

2. A list of general orders and bulletins that have been rescinded, superseded or amended, and a list of numbers of paragraphs of Army Regulations and other regulations and manuals of the War Department that have been changed since the beginning of the year during which the amendments, changes, rescissions and supersessions have been issued, will be combined with the monthly index to circulars.

3. Bulletin No. 53, War Department, 1917, relating to the issue of monthly extracts from general orders and bulletins, is rescinded.

(A. G. 062.1 (4-25-22).)

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN H. PERSHING,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,

Acting The Adjutant General."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

3. The following Tables of Organization, Anti-Aircraft Regiment, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, FOR MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 50 MEN.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY,
ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921.)
(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—56 Men)

	Headquarters	Headquarters Battery
Colonels	1	
Lieutenant Colonels	1	
Captains	2	
First Lieutenants	1	1
2nd Lieutenants	1	1
First Sergeants		1
Staff Sergeants, inclusive		2
Radio		(1)
Sergeants Major		(1)
Sergeants, inclusive		4
Corporals, inclusive		4
Privates, 1st Class and Privates, incl.		39
Chauffeurs, 5th class		(1)
Chauffeurs, 6th class		(1)
Cooks, (Assistant), 5th class ..		(1)
Cooks, (First), 4th class		(1)
Miscellaneous (not rated)		(32)
Total Enlisted		50

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF SERVICE BATTERY,
ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD. FOR
MINIMUM STRENGTHS OF 50 AND 65 MEN.

SERVICE BATTERY. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921.)

(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—92 Men)

	Regt. Section	Band Section	1st Bat. Sect. (Gun)	2d Bat. Section (Mach. Gun)
Captains	1		1	1
First Lieutenants				
Second Lieutenants				
Warrant Officers		1		
Master Sergeants, inclusive ...	1		1	
Sergeants, Major,	(1)		(1)	
Supply	1			
First Sergeants		1		1
Staff Sergeants		(1)		
Assistant Band Leaders ...				(1)
Supply		2		
Sergeants, inclusive	3	(1)		
Band		(1)		
Bugler		(1)		
Miscellaneous	(3)			
Corporals, inclusive	2-3		1	1
Privates, 1st Class and Privates, inclusive	9-14	17-20	5-8	5-8
Chauffeurs, 5th Class	(1)			
Chauffeurs, 6th Class	(3)-(4)		(2)	(2)
Cooks, (Assistant) 5th class	(1)			
Cooks, (First) 4th Class ..	(1)			
Musicians, 2nd Class		(2)-(3)		
Musicians, 3rd Class		(3)-(4)		
Musicians, 4th Class /		(1)		
Musicians 5th Class		(11-12)		
Miscellaneous (not rated) .	(3)-(7)		(3)-(6)	(3)-(6)
Total Enlisted	16-32	20-23	7-10	7-10

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF BATTALION HEAD-
QUARTERS AND COMBAT TRAIN FOR GUN BATTALION
OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD,
FOR MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 50 MEN.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND COMBAT TRAIN,
ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1., 1921.)
(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—67 Men)

	Battalion Hdqs.	Hdqs. Detach. & Combat Train			
		Hdqs. Detach.	Train Hdqs.	Section (3)	Maintenance Section
Major	1				
Captain	1				
First Lieutenant	1		1		
2nd Lieutenant		1			1
First Sergeant			1		
Staff Sergeant, incl.		1			
Sergeants Major		(1)			
Sergeants, incl.		1		3	1
Corporals, incl.		1	1	3	
Privates, 1st Class and Privates, incl.		11	2	15	10
Chauffeurs, 5th Class ...		(1)			
Chauffeurs, 6th Class ...		(1)		(12)	(2)
Clerks, 6th Class		(1)			
Cooks, (Asst) 5th Class					(1)
Cooks, (First) 4th Class					(1)
Mechanics, 6th Class ..		(1)			(1)
Radio Operators, 6th Cl.		(1)			
Misc. (not rated)		(6)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Total Enlisted		14	4	21	11

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD, FOR MINIMUM STRENGTHS OF 50 AND 65 MEN.

SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

(See Militar Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921.)

(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—114 Men)

	Battery Head- quarters	Operation Section	Main- tenance Section
Captain	1		
First Lieutenant	1		
Second Lieutenant	1		
Master Sergeants, inclusive ..			1
Engineers			(1)
First Sergeant	1		
Staff Sergeants, incl.		2	1
Electrician		(2)	(1)
Sergeants, incl.	1	4	
Corporals, inclusive	1	4-8	1
Privates, 1st Class and Pri- vates, inclusive	4	29-40	1
Chauffeurs, 5th Class ...		(4)	
Chauffeurs, 6th Class ...	(2)		(1)
Cooks, (Asst) 5th Class	(1)		
Cooks, (First) 4th Class	(1)		
Mechanics, 6th Class ...		(4)	
Misc. (not rated)		(21)-(32)	
Total Enlisted	7	39-54	4

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF BATTERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD. FOR MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 50 MEN.

BATTERY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921)

(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—76 Men)

	Battery Head- quarters	Firing Sections (4)	Main- tenance Section
Captain	1		
First Lieutenant	1		
Second Lieutenant	1		
First Sergeant	1		
Sergeants, inclusive	2	4	1
Corporals, inclusive	1	4	
Privates, 1st Class and Pri- vates, inclusive	9	24 (4)	4
Chauffeurs, 5th Class ...			(1)
Chauffeurs, 6th Class ...			
Cooks, (Asst) 5th Class	(1)		
Cooks, (First), 4th Class	(1)		
Mechanics, Chief, 4th Class	(1)		
Mechanics, 6th Class ...			
Miscellaneous (not rated)	(6)	(20)	(3)
Total Enlisted	13	32	5

**TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF BATTALION HEAD-
QUARTERS FOR MACHINE GUN BATTALION, ANTI-AIR-
CRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD.**

**BATTALION HEADQUARTERS (MACHINE GUN) ANTI-
AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.**

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921)

(Prescribed Enlisted Strength (Peace) of R. A. Unit—16 Men)

	Battalion Headquarters	Headquarters Detachment
Major	1	
First Lieutenant		1
Staff Sergeants, inclusive		1
Sergeants Major		(1)
Sergeants, inclusive		1
Corporals, inclusive		1
Privates, 1st Class and Privates, inclusive		13
Chauffeurs, 5th Class		(1)
Chauffeurs, 6th Class		(2)
Cooks, (First) 4th Class ...		(1)
Mechanics, 6th Class		(1)
Radio Operators, 6th Class		(2)
Miscellaneous, (not rated) ..		(6)
Total Enlisted		16

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION OF MACHINE GUN COMPANY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD,
FOR MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 50 MEN.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY, ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921)

(Prescribed Enlisted Peace Strength of R. A. Unit—76 Men)

	Company Hdqrs.	Platoons (2) Each Platoon has 2 Sections of 2 Squads (1 Machine gun to each squad)
Captain	1	
First Lieutenant		4
Second Lieutenant		1
First Sergeant	1	
Sergeants, inclusive	1	4
Corporals, inclusive		6
Privates, 1st Cl. and Privates inclusive	5	33
Chauffeurs, 5th Class ..	(1)	
Chauffeurs, 6th Class ..		(4)
Clerks, 6th Class	(1)	
Cooks, (Asst). 5th Class .	(1)	
Cooks, (First) 4th Class	(1)	
Gunners, 6th Class		(4)
Mechanics, Chief, 4th Class	(1)	
Miscellaneous, (not rated		(25)
Total Enlisted	7	43

Proposed Distribution of Armament and Transportation for a Regiment of Anti-Aircraft Artillery, National Guard.

	Hrs. & Hqs.	Service Battery	Battalion Hqs. & Combat Train (Gun)	Each of Three Gun Batteries	Searchlight Battery	Battalion Hqs. (Machine Gun)	Each of Four Machine Gun Companies	Attached Medical Department	Total
Ambulances, Motor, -----								1	1
Cars, Reconnaissance, -----	1								1
Motorcycles, with side cars, -----	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	2	32
Trailers, kitchen, -----	1								1
Trailers, Tank, -----		1							1
Trucks, Cargo, $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ton, -----	1	1	1			1		1	5
Trucks, Cargo, FWD, -----	1	4	4	2	2	1	5		38
Trucks, light repair, -----		1	1						2
Trucks, searchlight, sets, -----					1				1
Guns, Anti-Aircraft, -----				1					3
Guns, Machine, Anti-Aircraft, -----							8		32
Rifles, Automatic, -----	2	8	7	6	4	2			39

4. The following table of National Guard Units Federally recognized to April 30, 1922 is published herewith:

NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY DIVISION—UNITS FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TO
APRIL 30, 1922.

Source of information: Militia Bureau.

Authorized number of units by Branch for each Infantry Division:

Infantry 74; Field Artillery 22; Engineers 7; Medical 7;

Air Service 1; Trains 5; Special Troops 6; Total 122.

By unit is meant the smallest unit which is administered on the basis of a company.

Federally Recognized to April 30, 1922

Div.*	Strength	State	Units							Total Units	
			Inf. Units	Field Arty. Units	Engr. Units	Medical Units	Air Serv. Units	Train Units	Spec. Trp. Units	Recognized	Authorized
26th	6,401	Massachusetts	55	22	7	1	1	5	1	92	_____
27th	8,850	New York	74	22	7	7	1	5	6	122	_____
28th	8,533	Pennsylvania,	74	22	7	7	1	5	6	121	_____
		Maryland	28	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	_____
29th	5,448	Dist. of Col.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	85	_____
		Virginia	37	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	_____
		Tennessee	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
30th	5,605	North Carolina	17	—	1	—	—	—	1	82	_____
		South Carolina	18	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	_____
		Georgia	18	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	_____
32nd	7,365	Wisconsin	37	10	1	—	—	5	2	108	_____
		Michigan	37	10	—	2	—	—	4	—	_____
33rd	4,033	Illinois	47	18	—	—	—	—	1	66	_____
		North Dakota	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
34th	5,503	South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	_____
		Minnesota	19	10	—	—	1	—	1	—	_____
		Iowa	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Missouri	32	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	_____
35th	5,975	Nebraska	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	90	_____
		Kansas	15	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	_____
36th	3,722	Texas	49	1	—	—	—	—	—	50	_____
37th	7,490	Ohio	72	20	7	7	—	5	6	117	_____
		Indiana	36	5	7	2	—	1	1	—	_____
38th	6,347	Kentucky	17	7	—	1	—	—	2	93	_____
		W. Virginia	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Louisiana	13	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	_____
39th	5,423	Mississippi	18	—	1	—	1	—	—	82	_____
		Alabama	18	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	_____
		Florida	15	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	_____
		California	33	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	_____
40th	2,557	Utah	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	43	_____
		Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Washington	18	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	_____
		Oregon	23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	_____
41st	4,601	Idaho	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	68	_____
		Montana	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Vermont	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
43rd	4,578	Connecticut	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	65	_____
		Maine	18	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Rhode Island	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	_____
		New York	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
44th	5,543	New Jersey	34	5	6	6	—	—	1	84	_____
		Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Arizona	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
45th	5,049	Colorado	18	2	—	—	—	—	1	76	_____
		N. Mexico	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____
		Oklahoma	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	_____

* 31st and 42nd Divisions not allotted; Arkansas furnishes Corps and Army Troops.
& 1 Regt. of Inf. not assigned to a Division; New Hampshire furnishes Corps
and Army Troops.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant-General.

Official :

.....

Adjutant.

(Bul. 6.)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Bulletin, }
No. 6. }

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21, 1922.

The following Act of Congress is published to the Pennsylvania National Guard for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An Act To readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, beginning July 1, 1922, for the purpose of computing the annual pay of the commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps below the grade of brigadier general, of the Navy below the grade of rear admiral, of the Coast Guard, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and of the Public Health Service below the grade of surgeon general, pay periods are prescribed, and the base pay for each is fixed as follows:

The first period, \$1,500; the second period, \$2,000; the third period, \$2,400; the fourth period, \$3,000; the fifth period, \$3,500; and the sixth period, \$4,000.

The pay of the sixth period shall be paid to colonels of the Army, captains of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty-six years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to captain in the Army, or who were appointed to the Regular Army under the provisions of the first sentence of section 24, Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920; to officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy advanced by selection under existing laws to the rank or pay of captain; to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade, and lieutenant commanders of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard who have completed thirty years' service; and to the Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

The pay of the fifth period shall be paid to colonels of the Army, captains of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the sixth period; to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to captain in the Army, or who were appointed to the Regular Army under the provisions of the first sentence of said section 24; to officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy advanced by selection under existing laws to the rank or pay of commander; and to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed twenty-three years' service: *Provided*, That lieutenant commanders of the Staff Corps of the Navy who were appointed between the dates of March 4, 1913, and June 7, 1916, in a grade above that of ensign, shall receive the pay of this pay period after completing twenty years' service.

The pay of the fourth period shall be paid to lieutenant colonels of the Army, commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fifth or sixth period; to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed fourteen years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the Army, or who were appointed to the Regular Army under the provisions of the first sentence of said section 24; to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed seventeen years' service, except those whose promotion is limited by law to this grade and who are not entitled under existing law to the pay and allowances of a higher grade; and to lieutenants of the Staff Corps of the Navy, and lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard whose total commissioned service equals that of lieutenant commanders of the line of the Navy drawing the pay of this period.

The pay of the third period shall be paid to majors of the Army, lieutenant commanders of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the fourth, fifth, or sixth period; to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed seven years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the Army, or whose present rank dates from July 1, 1920, or earlier; to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed ten years' service; and to lieutenants (junior grade) of the line and Engineer Corps of the Coast Guard whose total commissioned service equals that of lieutenants of the line of the Navy drawing the pay of this period.

The pay of the second period shall be paid to captains of the Army, lieutenants of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who are not entitled to the pay of the third or fourth period; to first lieutenants of the Army, lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed three years' service, or whose first appointment in the permanent service was in a grade above that corresponding to second lieutenant in the Army; and to second lieutenants of the Army, ensigns of the Navy, and officers of corresponding grade who have completed five years' service.

The pay of the first period shall be paid to all other officers whose pay is provided for in this section.

During the existence of a state of war, formally recognized by Congress, officers of grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, and first lieutenants of the Army, holding either permanent or temporary commissions as such, shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and second periods, respectively, unless entitled under the foregoing provisions of this section to the pay of a higher period.

Every officer paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his period for each three years of service up to thirty years: *Provided*, That the base pay plus pay for length of service of no officer below the grade of colonel of the Army, captain of the Navy, or corresponding grade, shall exceed \$5,750. Nothing contained in the first sentence of section 17 or in any other section of this Act shall authorize an increase in the pay of officers or warrant officers on the retired list on June 30, 1922.

For officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in

the National Guard when called out by order of the President. For officers in the service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which is now counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between January 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, or the National Naval Volunteers since June 3, 1916, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time, shall be included in the computation.

The provisions of this Act shall apply equally to those persons serving, not as commissioned officers in the Army, or in the other services mentioned in the title of this Act, but whose pay under existing law is an amount equivalent to that of a commissioned officer of one of the above grades, those receiving the pay of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant, being classified as in the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively. Pay clerks of the Marine Corps shall receive the pay of second lieutenants of the Army of the same length of service. Contract surgeons serving full time shall have the pay and allowances for subsistence and rental authorized for officers serving in their second pay period. Commissioned warrant officers on the active list with creditable records shall, after six years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the second period, and after twelve years' commissioned service, receive the pay of the third period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion. Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, shall have the allowances for subsistence and rental authorized for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Sec. 2. That no commissioned officer while on field or sea duty shall receive any increase of his pay or compensation by reason of such duty.

Sec. 3. That when officers of the National Guard or of the reserve forces of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act are authorized by law to receive Federal pay, those serving in grades corresponding to those of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant of the Army shall receive the pay of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, second, and first periods, respectively. In computing the increase of pay for each period of three years' service, such officers shall be credited with full time for all periods during which they have held commissions as officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, or in the Organized Militia prior to July 1, 1916, or in the National Guard, or in the Naval Militia, or in the National Naval Volunteers, or in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve Force, when confirmed in grade and qualified for all general service, with full time for all periods during which they have performed active duty under reserve commissions, and with one-half time for all other periods during which they have held reserve commissions.

Sec. 4. That the term "dependent" as used in the succeeding sections of this Act shall include at all times and in all places a lawful wife and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age. It shall also include the mother of the officer provided she is in fact dependent on him for her chief support.

Sec. 5. That each commissioned officer on the active list, or on active duty below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for subsistence, the value of one allowance to be determined by the President for each fiscal year in accordance with

a certificate furnished by the Secretary of Labor showing the comparative retail cost of food in the United States for the previous calendar year as compared with the calendar year 1922. The value of one allowance is hereby fixed at 60 cents per day for the fiscal year 1923, and this value shall be the maximum and shall be used by the President as the standard in fixing the same or lower values for subsequent years. To each officer of any of the said services receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to one subsistence allowance, to each officer receiving the base pay of the second, third, or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to two subsistence allowances, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth or fifth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to three subsistence allowances: *Provided*, That an officer with no dependents shall receive one subsistence allowance in lieu of the above allowances.

Sec. 6. That each commissioned officer on the active list or on active duty below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, if public quarters are not available, shall be entitled at all times, in addition to his pay, to a money allowance for rental of quarters, the amount of such allowance to be determined by the rate for one room fixed by the President for each fiscal year in accordance with a certificate furnished by the Secretary of Labor showing the comparative cost of rents in the United States for the preceding calendar year as compared with the calendar year 1922. Such rate for one room is hereby fixed at \$20 per month for the fiscal year 1923, and this rate shall be the maximum and shall be used by the President as the standard in fixing the same or lower rates for subsequent years. To each officer receiving the base pay of the first period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for two rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the second period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for three rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the third period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for four rooms, to each officer receiving the base pay of the fourth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for five rooms, and to each officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period the amount of this allowance shall be equal to that for six rooms. The rental allowance shall accrue while the officer is on field or sea duty, temporary duty away from his permanent station, in hospital, on leave of absence or on sick leave, regardless of any shelter that may be furnished him for his personal use, if his dependent or dependents are not occupying public quarters during such period. In lieu of the above allowances an officer with no dependents receiving the base pay of the first or second period shall receive the allowance for two rooms, that such an officer receiving the base pay of the third or fourth period shall receive the allowance for three rooms, and that such an officer receiving the base pay of the fifth or sixth period shall receive the allowance for four rooms, but no rental allowance shall be made to any officer without dependents by reason of his employment on field or sea duty.

Sec. 7. That when the total of base pay, pay for length of service and allowances for subsistence and rental of quarters, authorized in this Act for any officer below the grade of brigadier general or its equivalent, shall exceed \$7,200 a year, the amount of the allowances to which such officer is entitled shall be reduced by the amount of the excess above \$7,200: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the Captain Commandant of the Coast Guard nor to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Sec. 8. That commencing July 1, 1922, the annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army and of the Marine Corps, rear

admiral (lower half) of the Navy, commodore of the Navy, and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$6,000; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army and of the Marine Corps, and rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy shall be \$8,000. Every such officer shall be entitled to the same money allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period and to the same money allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period: *Provided*, That when the total of base pay, subsistence, and rental allowances exceeds \$7,500 for officers serving in the grade of brigadier general of the Army and of the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, commodore of the Navy, and Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and \$9,760 for those serving in the grade of major general of the Army and of the Marine Corps, and rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the amount of the allowances to which such officer is entitled shall be reduced by the amount of the excess above \$7,500 or \$9,760, respectively. Rear admirals of the Navy serving in higher grades shall be entitled, while so serving, to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance per year as follows: When serving in the grade of vice admiral, \$500; when serving in the grade of admiral or as Chief of Naval Operations, \$2,200.

Sec. 9. That commencing July 1, 1922, the monthly base pay of warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps shall be as follows: Warrant officers of the Army and Marine Corps, \$148; warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, master, \$185; first mate, \$141; second mate, \$109; engineer, \$175; assistant engineer, \$120; enlisted men of the first grade, \$126; enlisted men of the second grade, \$84; enlisted men of the third grade, \$72; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$54; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$42; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$30; enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$21; and the pay for specialists' ratings shall be as follows: First class, \$30; second class, \$25; third class, \$20; fourth class, \$15; fifth class, \$6; sixth class, \$3. Existing laws authorizing continuous-service pay for each five years of service are hereby repealed, effective June 30, 1922. Commencing July 1, 1922, warrant officers of the Army and Marine Corps, including warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps, shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 5 per centum of their base pay for each four years of service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act not to exceed 25 per centum. On and after July 1, 1922, an enlistment allowance equal to \$50, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge, and an enlistment allowance of \$25, multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of this discharge. Nothing contained herein shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any transferred member of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. On and after July 1, 1922, retired enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps shall have their retired pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act.

Sec. 10. That on and after July 1, 1922, the monthly base pay of warrant officers of the Navy and Coast Guard shall be as follows: During the first six years of service—at sea, \$153;

on shore, \$135; during the second six years of service—at sea, \$168; on shore, \$147; after twelve years' service—at sea, \$189; on shore, \$168. On and after July 1, 1922, for purposes of pay, enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard shall be distributed in seven grades, with monthly base rates of pay as follows: First grade, \$126; second grade, \$84; third grade, \$72; fourth grade, \$60; fifth grade, \$54; sixth grade, \$36; seventh grade, \$21. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$99.

That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to fix the pay grade for the various ratings of enlisted men of the Navy; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to fix the pay grade for the various ratings of enlisted men of the Coast Guard. Mates shall receive the pay of enlisted men of the first grade of the Navy. Nothing contained herein shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any transferred member of the Fleet Naval Reserve. In lieu of all permanent additions to pay now authorized for enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard, they shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per centum on the base pay of their rating upon completion of the first four years of enlisted service, and an additional increase of 5 per centum for each four years' service thereafter, the total not to exceed 25 per centum. All transient additions to pay of enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard are hereby repealed, except as provided for in section 21 of this Act.

The rates of pay of the insular force of the Navy shall be one-half the rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy in corresponding ratings. Existing laws authorizing a reenlistment gratuity to enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard are hereby repealed, and an enlisted allowance equal to \$50 multiplied by the number of years in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, but not to exceed \$200, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the first three grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge; and an enlistment allowance of \$25 multiplied by the number of years served in the enlistment period from which he has last been discharged, but not to exceed \$100, shall be paid to every honorably discharged enlisted man of the other grades who reenlists within a period of three months from the date of his discharge. On and after July 1, 1922, retired enlisted men of the Navy and Coast Guard shall have their retired pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided by this Act.

Sec. 11. That warrant officers of the Army, including those of the Army Mine Planter Service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall be entitled at all times to the same money allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period, and to the same money allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period. To each enlisted man not furnished quarters or rations in kind there shall be granted, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, an allowance for quarters and subsistence, the value of which shall depend on the conditions under which the duty of the man is being performed, and shall not exceed \$4 per day. These regulations shall be uniform for all the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Subsistence for pilots shall be paid in accordance with existing regulations, and rations for enlisted men may be commuted as now authorized by law.

Sec. 12. That officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act, when traveling under competent orders without troops, shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 8 cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route and existing laws providing for the issue of trans-

portation requests to officers of the Army traveling under competent orders, and for deduction to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States, are hereby made applicable to all the services mentioned in the title of this Act, but in cases when orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, as determined by the head of the executive department concerned, he may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer of the services mentioned in the title of this Act shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$7 per day. The heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$6, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty.

In lieu of the transportation in kind authorized by section 12 of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved May 18, 1920, to be furnished by the United States for dependents, the President may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs when such travel shall have been completed. Dependent children shall be such as are defined in Section 4 of this Act.

Sec. 13. That, commencing July 1, 1922, the annual pay of female nurses of the Army and Navy shall be as follows: During the first three years of service, \$840; from the beginning of the fourth year of service until the completion of the sixth year of service, \$1,080; from the beginning of the seventh year of service until the completion of the ninth year of service, \$1,380; from the beginning of the tenth year of service, \$1,560. Superintendents of the Nurse Corps shall receive a money allowance at the rate of \$2,500 a year, assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors at the rate of \$1,500 a year, and chief nurses at the rate of \$600 a year, in addition to their pay as nurses. Nurses shall be entitled to the same allowance for subsistence as is authorized in section 5 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period, and to the same allowance for rental of quarters as is authorized in section 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

Sec. 14. That officers of the National Guard receiving Federal pay, except for armory drill, and reserve officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act while on active duty shall receive the allowances herein prescribed for officers of the regular services in sections 5 and 6 of this Act. Hereafter, in addition to the pay authorized in section 109, Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920, field officers and lieutenants of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade, and having administrative functions, shall receive \$240 per year for the faithful performance of the administrative duties connected therewith; and warrant officers of the National Guard shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grade for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

On and after July 1, 1922, the armory drill pay for enlisted men of the National Guard of the sixth grade shall be \$1.15, and for those of the seventh grade shall be \$1, in lieu of that author-

ized in section 110, Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920; and the pay of enlisted men of the National Guard of the sixth and seventh grades shall be \$1.15 and \$1 per day, respectively, whenever they are participating in exercises provided for by sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916.

Sec. 15. That existing laws authorizing increase of pay for foreign service and commutation of quarters, heat, and light are hereby repealed, effective July 1, 1922.

Sec. 16. That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer on the active list below the pay to which he is entitled by reason of his grade and length of service on June 30, 1922, not including additional pay authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved May 18, 1920; and nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the total of the pay and allowances which any enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade or rating.

The provisions of this section shall apply in like manner to each person not commissioned whose pay is based by law on that of a commissioned officer.

Sec. 17. That on and after July 1, 1922, retired officers and warrant officers shall have their retired pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this Act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men now on the retired list or officers or warrant officers in an equivalent status of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act. Active duty performed after June 30, 1922, by an officer on the retired list or its equivalent shall not entitle such officer to promotion: *Provided*, That officers and former officers of the Philippine Scouts who were placed on the retired list prior to June 4, 1920, shall be entitled to promotion on the retired list for active duty heretofore performed subsequent to retirement, in accordance with the provisions of section 127a of the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920, and to the same pay and benefits received by other officers of the Army of like grade and length of service, on the retired list. Retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey below the grade of brigadier general or commodore and retired warrant officers and enlisted men of those services shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances.

Sec. 18. That under such regulations as the President may prescribe, enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard may receive additional compensation not less than \$1 or more than \$5 per month, for special qualification in the use of the arm or arms which they may be required to use. All laws and parts of laws authorizing extra pay for qualification in the use of arms or instruments, or for holding rated positions, except as otherwise specifically provided herein, are hereby repealed, to take effect July 1, 1922.

Sec. 19. That cadets at the Military Academy and cadets and cadet engineers of the Coast Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for midshipmen in the Navy.

Sec. 20. That all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of all branches of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, when detailed to duty involving flying, shall receive the same increase of their pay and the same allowance for traveling

expenses as are now authorized for the performance of like duties in the Army. Exclusive of the Army Air Service, and student aviators and qualified aircraft pilots of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the number of officers of any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act detailed to duty involving flying shall not at any one time exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total authorized commissioned strength of such service. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this section shall be made by the President and shall be uniform for all the services concerned.

Sec. 21. That nothing in this Act shall operate to change in any way existing laws, or regulations made in pursuance of law, governing pay and allowances of the General of the Armies, the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, Marine Band, Naval Academy Band, Indian scouts, or flying cadets; nor the allowances in kind for rations; quarters, heat, and light for enlisted men; nor allowances in kind for quarters, heat, and light for officers and warrant officers; nor allowances for private mounts for officers; nor transportation in kind for officers and warrant officers and enlisted men and their dependents; nor transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of officers and warrant officers and enlisted men; nor additional pay for aides; nor extra pay to enlisted men serving as stenographic reporters, or employed as cooks or messmen, or mail clerks, or assistant mail clerks, or engaged in submarine diving or service on submarines; nor money allowances granted to enlisted men on account of awards of medals or decorations expressly authorized by Congress.

Sec. 22. That the provisions of this Act shall be effective beginning July 1, 1922, and all laws and parts of laws which are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed as of that date.

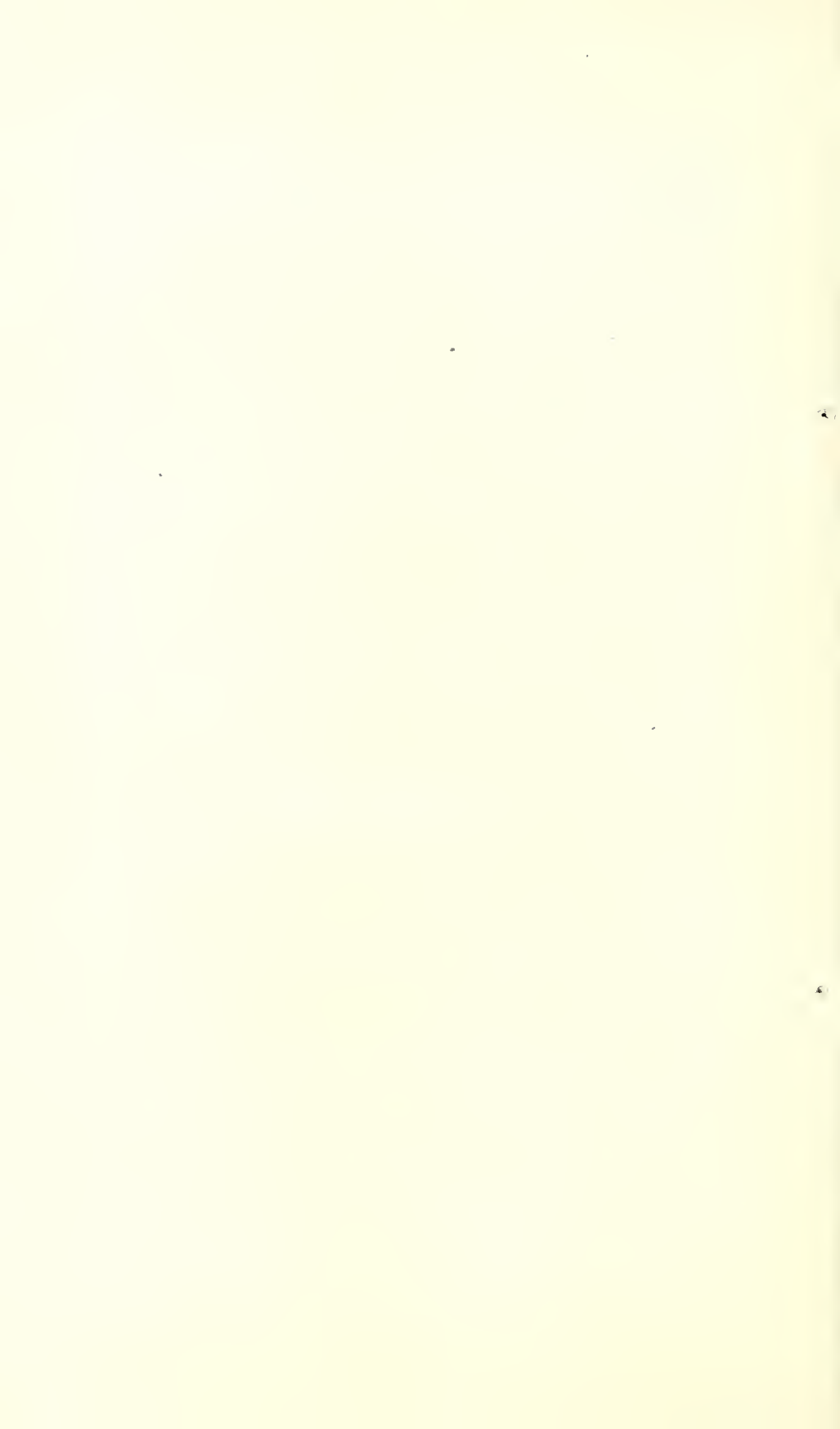
Approved, June 10, 1922.

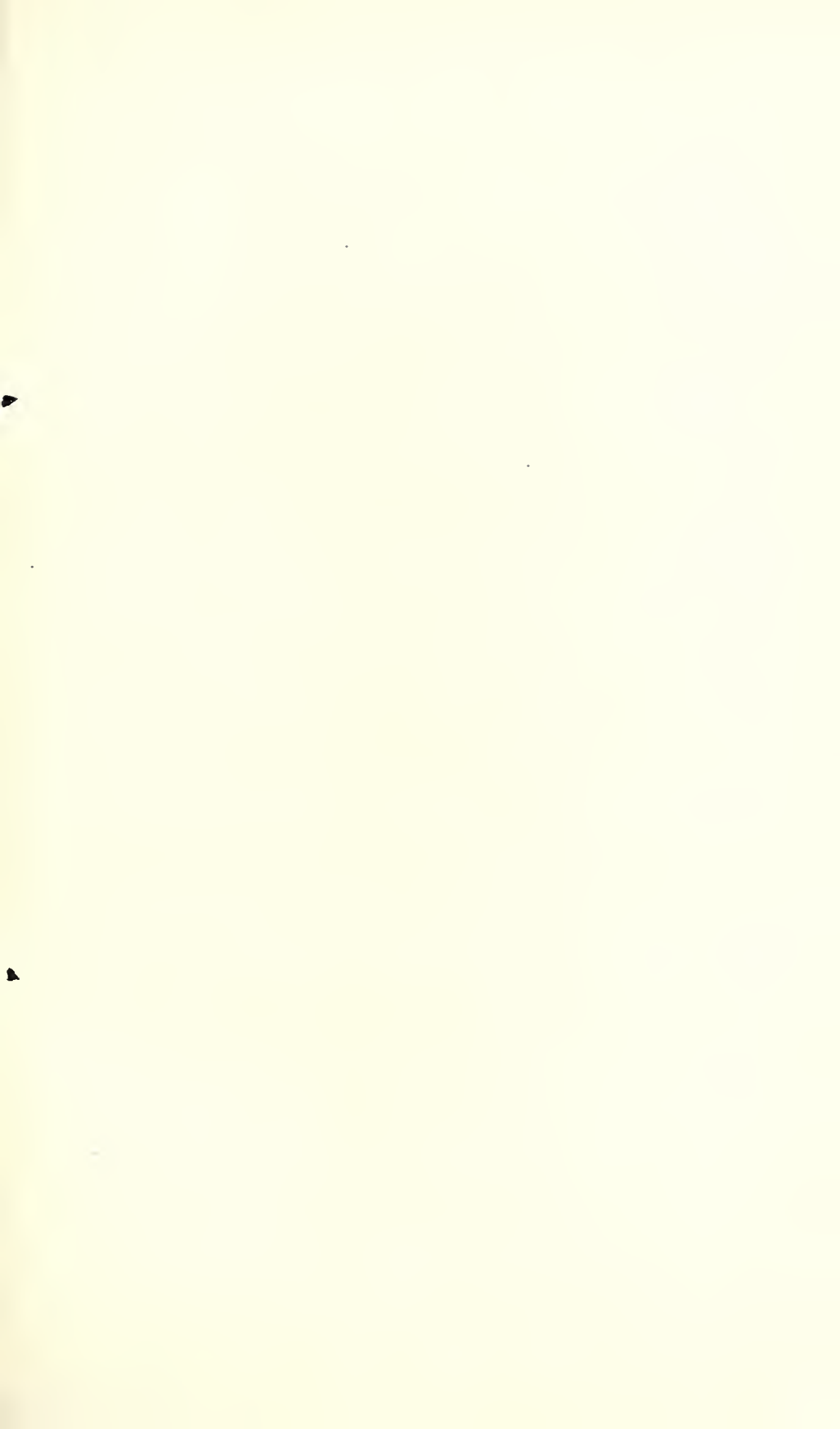
By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor and Commanded-in-Chief.

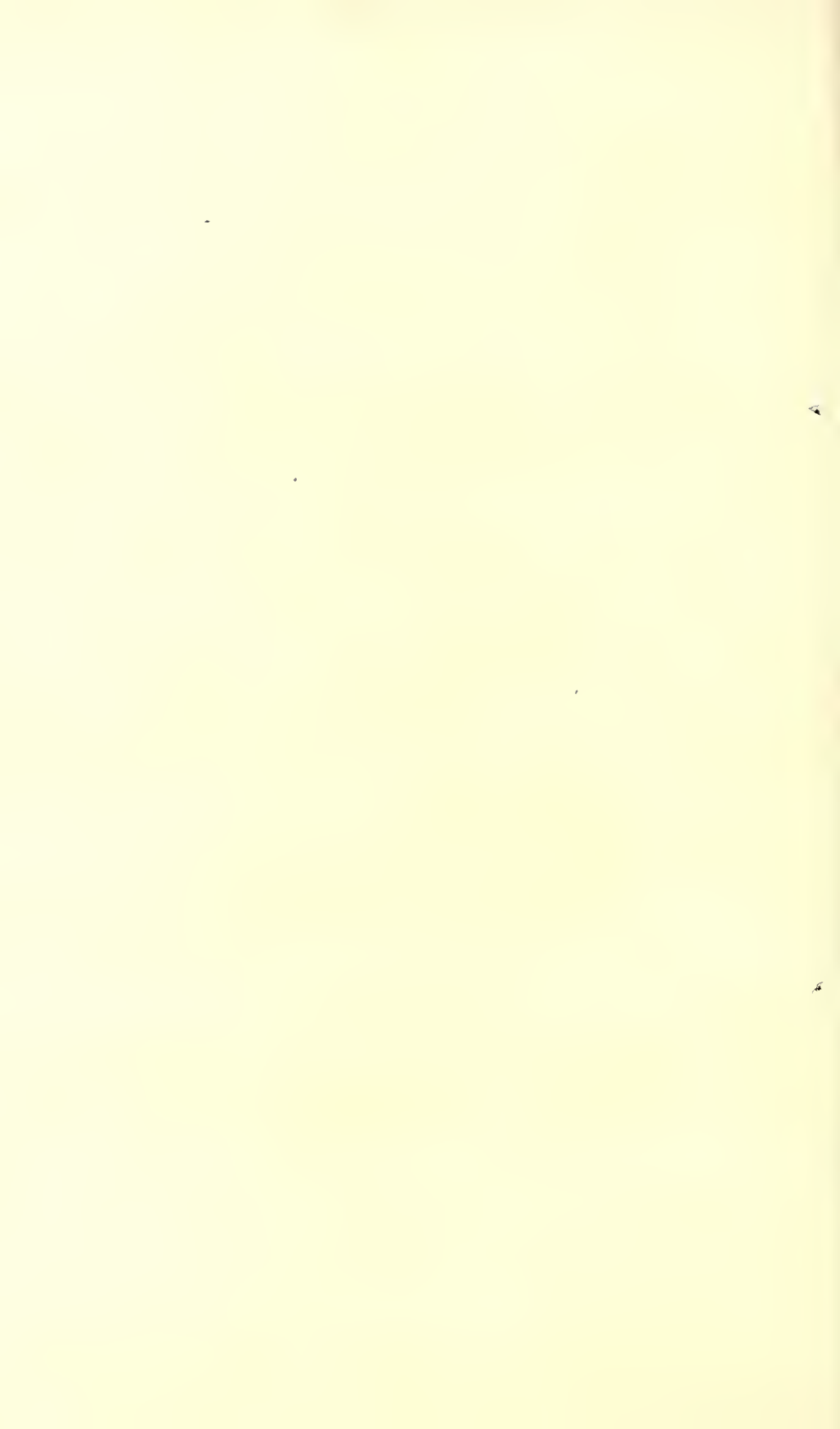
F. D. BEARY.
The Adjutant General.

Official :

.....
Adjutant.







[Bul. 7.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Bulletin {
No. 7. }

Harrisburg, Pa., *July 20, 1922.*

1. The following communication of the Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C., is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

CONFIDENTIAL AND IMMEDIATE ACTION.

M. B. 400.24-Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITIA BUREAU

Washington, July 20, 1922.

Subject: Care of Arms and Ammunition.

To: The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. In view of the present conditions and previous advice, it should not be again necessary to caution State authorities of the necessity of close supervision of arms and ammunition issued to the units of the National Guard, to the end that none may find the way in to the hands of irresponsible or lawless persons.

2. Every precaution must be taken to guard against such a possibility by keeping arms and ammunition secure under lock and key and properly guarded. The States are held responsible for all Federal property issued to them. They should, therefore, prohibit the removal of any such articles from the proper place of keeping except by proper authority. Where individuals have been authorized to remove arms or ammunition from the armory, arsenal, or other recognized place of keeping, instructions should be issued for their immediate return.

3. It is suggested that extraordinary caution be taken to carry out explicitly the safeguarding of such munitions.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—All Company, Troop and Battery Commanders are directed to immediately recall any arms or ammunition which have been taken to the homes of the members of the organization, either by reason of lack of proper storage at armory or for purposes of training. All arms will be retained under the immediate supervision of the organization commanders and they will be held strictly responsible for their care and preservation.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

2. The following communication of the Finance Officer, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., relative to drill pay of bands and mounted sections is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT U. S. ARMY,
OFFICE, FINANCE OFFICER.
2620 Gray's Ferry Road.
Philadelphia.

240-AD (N. G. Harrisburg)

June 26, 1922.

To: The Adjutant General, Pennsylvania National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa.

Subject: Pay—Band and Mounted Section.

1. Under date of April 19, 1922, this office furnished you a copy of its indorsement dated April 19, 1922, in which opinion was expressed:

“That to entitle the officers of the Service Troop to pay, that a minimum of 50 enlisted men in the troop—band and mounted section—must be maintained, and to enable officers to qualify for pay for attendance at drill with the mounted section the organization commander must present for drill not less than 60% of 28 men—minimum strength of mounted section.”

2. Under date of May 15, 1922, the Comptroller General of the United States to The Honorable, Secretary of War, held in part as follows:

“There remains for consideration, however, the question: What constitutes the organization of which 60% of the enlisted strength must attend and participate in drills before the officers of service companies are entitled to pay for drills.

“This, I think is answered by the tables of organization of the service company, which provides for lieutenants in command of the staff section, the supply section and the transportation platoon, no officers have any duties to perform with respect to the band other than the captain and his duties are only the supervision of routine administrative details and discipline. It is apparent that it is that part of the service company exclusive of the band, where the officers have some duties to perform, that constitutes the organization 60% of whose enlisted strength must attend and participate in drills.”

3. In view of the decision of the Comptroller General, quoted in part above, this office will in the absence of any contrary decision rendered subsequent to May 15, 1922, pay officers of service companies when 50% of the officers and 60% of the enlisted men of the authorized minimum strength of the organization, exclusive of the band, are present for drill.

S. B. McIntyre,
Finance Officer, U. S. A.

3. The following communication to the Finance Officer, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., relative to Armory drill pay due deceased members of the National Guard is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT U. S. ARMY,
OFFICE, FINANCE OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

240-AD (General)

July 11, 1922.

To: The Adjutant General, Pennsylvania National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa.

Subject: Armory Drill Pay due Deceased Members of National Guard.

1. There is quoted below, for the information of your office, Sec. 1, Finance Memorandum No. 44, issued by the Office Chief of Finance under date of July 6, 1922:

"When disbursing officers make application to the Comptroller General of the United States under Par. 10, A. R. 35-120, for audit and certification of accounts of heirs, executors or administrators of the estate of deceased members of the National Guard for armory drill pay due, the submission should affirmatively show that the request is made by a disbursing officer and that the voucher in question has been presented to him for payment under the provisions of Par. 652 A. R. 1913, 1 Comp. Gen. 471, and 1 Comp. Gen. 607. The Voucher must be certified by the claimant (the widow, child, father and mother jointly, provided the father has not abandoned the support of his family, brothers and sisters, and their children, in the order named), should contain the date and place of death of the National Guardsman, statement as to appointment of administrator, the status of the estate, and statement that the deceased left no debts except those that will be settled by the affiant. The receipt for the funeral expenses paid by the claimant should be attached to the voucher."

S. B. McIntyre,
Finance Officer, U. S. A.

4. The following communication of the Militia Bureau, War Department, correcting Circular Letter No. 38, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

M. B.-353.3 (National)

June 28, 1922.

Subject: Correction of Circular Letter No. 38, "National Matches, 1922".

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

Paragraph 10 (c), Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 38, May 4, 1922, should read "(c) National Rifle Team Match, 10 shots, slow fire, 600 yards in place of 20 shots".

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

5. The following communication of the Militia Bureau, relative to National Matches, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington

M. B.-353.3 (National)

July 10, 1922.

Subject: National Matches.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The necessity for economy in National expenditures has forced Congress to make appropriations for the support of the National Guard for

the fiscal year 1923 about three million dollars less than the sum estimated by the Militia Bureau as being absolutely necessary.

2. Thus the Militia Bureau is confronted with a very serious problem: that of administering the finances for the current year with the least possible disturbance to the existing activities of the National Guard and to provide for the advancement (and advance we must or go back as there is no such thing as standing still) of the service in which we are engaged. As an indication of the seriousness of this problem, it may be stated that while the strength of the National Guard is forty per cent greater than it was one year ago, appropriations show an increase of but one per cent. The situation will require the best efforts of all and while we realize the handicap and the impossibility of reaching the objectives we had set in anticipation of an appropriation of at least three million dollars more than has been made.

3. However, let us not permit this situation to lessen our efforts, but rather to devote a greater energy to these features which we find we are able to carry out during the coming year. None of us are more interested in the work than the Militia Bureau and Corps Area Commanders, and the National Guard may be fully assured of the most hearty cooperation in all things that are practicable and make for the advancement of the National Guard service.

4. There is a flat sum of \$8,100,000 appropriated for the purpose of the 15-day camp, which includes transportation, pay, subsistence, and incidentals belonging thereto; for 4-day camps of instruction; for rifle practice within the States and the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

5. In the past few years, the subappropriations were interchangeable to the amount of 20% and previous to that it was appropriated as one sum. This year there is no such provision and the injunction of the President that deficiencies must not be created makes it imperative that we keep within the limit of each of these subappropriations. The estimates of the several States for expenses of 15-day camps of instruction have been approved by this Bureau almost without exception. It is believed that these estimates are most liberal and ample to meet every obligation. The amount has been set aside to the credit of the State and it must be understood that where it is exceeded for any reason whatever the excess above that reserved must be met by the State from other than Federal funds.

6. Now all this may or may not be news, but it is leading up to the real question. As has been said, it is believed that the reservations are most liberal; in fact, it is believed that each State, by the practice of more than the usual economy, may save sufficient monies to carry out the much desired program of rifle practice and National Guard Rifle Matches. The instruction of the Artillery, during the 15-day camp, is devoted almost exclusively to the school of fire, and, unlike the Infantry, no special period is required by it for the purpose. The 15-day camp for Infantry, Cavalry and Combat Engineers does not offer this advantage to these arms except in the most limited degree. One of our old text books tells us. "There is but one kind of infantry and that is good infantry", but no infantry can be good that cannot shoot the rifle, and the training on the rifle range is as essential as the extended or close order instruction; in fact, there is no part of the infantry soldier's education of more importance than fire discipline and the ability to HIT what he shoots at.

7. The National Rifle Matches are not only of interest and importance to the National Guard, but concern the whole country, because through this medium they have kept alive the old, and created from year to year a new interest throughout the States among individuals and citizens' clubs. Without the cooperation of the National Guard in these Matches, it is doubtful if they can be conducted this year, a great contrast from that of a year ago when the National Guard was represented by 42 State teams which made enviable record in those Matches.

8. The average cost of a State team in the National Matches is about \$4,000 and to carry on the individual instruction within the State for the different degrees of qualification will amount to approximately \$16,000, a

total of \$20,000 which, in turn, may be reduced by the practice of the same careful expenditure as was made to create the fund.

9. The average estimated cost of the 15-day camps for this year will be about \$165,500 per State, and it is believed that each State may make a saving sufficient to carry on the usual instruction in Rifle Practice and, at the same time, permit them to send State teams to the National Matches.

10. It is requested that this Bureau be advised so soon as it shall have been determined that a saving as above set forth has been effected, stating the amount.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

6. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

M. B.—240.91

June 7, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 52.

Subject: Pay Rolls.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. Armory drill pay rolls for the period ending June 30, 1922, will be prepared and submitted in accordance with instructions in force prior to the issuance of the National Guard Regulations of 1922.

2. New forms W. D. 367 and 367a dated March 9, 1922, have been printed for use in preparing armory drill pay rolls after June 30, 1922. The new forms will not be used for preparing pay rolls for armory drill pay for the period ending June 30, 1922, unless none of the old forms (dated July 24 and 21, 1916) are on hand.

3. If existing instructions have been complied with, the armory drill pay rolls for the period ending June 30, 1922, should now be practically complete except for the recording of the drills held from now up to the end of the period. Requisitions for form W. D. 367 b—no date—Plate Number 3-7984 will be limited to the number necessary to complete armory drill pay rolls for the period ending June 30, 1922, as this form will become obsolete after that date.

4. On and after July 1, 1922, the instructions with reference to pay rolls in National Guard Regulations 1922, will be effective.

Forms M. B. 107 and W. D. 367b have been revised and the new forms will be used on and after July 1, 1922. Essentially, these forms will provide for a separate armory drill attendance record for each individual of the National Guard, together with a record, in total numbers only, of the officers and men attending each armory drill or equivalent military duty. The above revised forms will, upon receipt, be issued to the various States without requisition. In case these forms are not received by July 1, 1922, a temporary record of armory drill attendance will be kept for each individual of the National Guard, using for this purpose old form W. D. 367b, or an improvised substitute if Form 367b is not on hand. Upon the receipt of revised forms M. B. 107 and W. D. 367b, the temporary

record will be carried to these forms in accordance with the instructions thereon.

5. Pay rolls for the field training period (15 day) and for camps of instruction (4 day) will be prepared on W. D. Forms 367 and 367a, dated July 24 and 21, 1916, if the final date of the payroll is prior to July 1, 1922. If the final date of the pay roll is subsequent to June 30, 1922, W. D. Forms 367 and 367a dated March 9, 1922, will be used and if not on hand will be supplied on requisition.

6. The supply of W. D. Forms 367 and 367a, dated July 24 and 21, 1916, is exhausted. Hence when these forms are not on hand in an organization or State, it will be necessary to use Form 367 and 367a dated March 9, 1922, in lieu thereof.

George C. Rickards,
Major General
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

M. B.—353.

June 20, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 53

Subject: Training in Chemical Warfare.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following substitution for Section III, G. O. No. 42, War Department, 1921, is about to be published in G. O. 24, W. D., 1922:

"Under the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, training and instruction of the Army in chemical warfare will be confined to the use of smoke, incendiary materials, nontoxic gas for training and gas defense appliances, and will consist of the following:

1. The conduct of a special service school for the training and instruction in defensive chemical warfare, for the following:

a. Selected officers and noncommissioned officers of the Chemical Warfare Service for duty in the Chemical Warfare Service.

b. Selected officers of combatant arms in the duties pertaining to defensive chemical warfare. Officers so instructed will be available as instructors in defensive chemical warfare in their own units.

c. Selected officers of the National Guard and Organized Reserves for duty as stated in subparagraph b.

2. Provision for chemical warfare personnel as instructors in defensive chemical warfare at general service schools and at certain special service schools as directed by the War Department.

3. Provision for personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service for representation upon the staffs of departments, corps areas, and divisions.

4. Provision for the availability of such chemical warfare personnel as are necessary for demonstration and for instructional purposes in defensive chemical warfare measures at special service schools.

5. Provision for suitable chemical warfare personnel for departments and corps areas during periods of field training for training and instructional purposes in defensive chemical warfare measures."

2. Training in Chemical Warfare was not included in the subjects prescribed in publication from this office dated August 18, 1921. However, in view of the order quoted in Par. 1, hereof, some modification in instructions issued appear to be necessary.

3. Training in defensive gas warfare will be limited for the present calendar year to demonstrations and to instruction to National Guard officers and selected enlisted men in the use of smoke, incendiary materials, and gas defense appliances. Only non-toxic gases will be used.

4. Since in most instances complete schedule have already been prepared and approved for the training of the National Guard, no changes are authorized except by authority of the Corps Area Commander and under the following conditions:—

(a) Not to exceed two hours of the 15 day training period of any organization will be devoted to gas warfare.

(b) Wherever practicable the training in defensive gas warfare and the demonstration will be held at such time as not to interfere with the schedules as at present prepared.

(c) The instruction given and the demonstrations held to be, in all cases, under the direct supervision of an officer of Chemical Warfare Service detailed by Corps Area Commanders.

5. The expense for smoke candles, incendiary materials and non-toxic gasses to carry into effect the foregoing provisions will be limited to \$2.00 per company or similar organization of the National Guard present at the camp and under instruction. Requisitions from Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officers based on the foregoing will be approved for supply by the Militia Bureau, the cost thereof to be charged against National Guard appropriations for the fiscal year, 1923.

George C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 54

Subject: Credit for attendance at a parade cannot be allowed as an armory drill.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Credit can not be allowed to members of organizations of the National Guard for participation in parades as such do not constitute the amount of instruction necessary in order to be classed as an outdoor exercise allowed to be credited as a drill under paragraph 928 (i) and (j), National Guard Regulation, 1922,

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

MB—240.91

June 27, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 55.

Subject: Officers who resign for their own convenience.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

The following extract from a decision of the Comptroller General dated June 6, 1922, on the question as to whether officers of the National Guard who resign for their own convenience are entitled to armory drill pay for the period immediately prior to resigning, is published for your information and guidance: "Provided all of the conditions for earning armory drill pay were fulfilled and the pay was earned, in the absence of a court martial sentence imposing a forfeiture, and the law not conditioning the payment of accrued pay on continuance in the service, there is no authority to withhold payment thereof."

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

M.—341.

July 5, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 56.

Subject: Extracts from a report of an Instructor, National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard,

The following extracts from special report submitted by an Instructor, National Guard, to the Adjutant General of the State, contains many valuable suggestions for the building up of the National Guard. Many ideas expressed therein are practical ones which might be applied to the solution of recruiting difficulties in other States:—

"It is thought the main causes preventing success of the National Guard are as follows:

(a) The difficulty of securing permanently officers of efficiency; officers willing to devote the earnest effort and make the necessary sacrifices essential to the success of the guard.

(b) Enlisted personnel:—Difficulty of keeping up interest; practice of organizing units in towns too small to maintain personnel reasonably near armories, thus necessitating resort to country or outlying membership who can attend drills only under great difficulties; the pronounced failure in maintaining units in the very large cities with their many diverting influences and

amusements; the lack of community interest, especially in the larger cities; the lack of comfortable and attractive armory housing; the opposition of a certain class of employers; apathy and indifference generally concerning the Guard; poor, spasmodic and unsatisfactory recruiting methods; tendency to end company and organization efforts with perfunctory drill; failure to institute current features of entertainment—amusement—and other attractions in the organizations at the armories; failure to make the organizations conspicuous, desirable and fixed community features; failure to emphasize the importance of guard to the State and Nation and to “sell it” to the community; unemployment; constant change of residence; reaction that follows war.

“RECOMMENDATIONS—General:

That organizations be established in communities that are free from the difficulties of the very large city and the very small town, as cited in (b) above. A careful investigation of recruits covering matters of permanent employment; home and other “ties” that bind them to the community; and all matters that make for permanent residence. Recruiting agents to solicit co-operation of business men, in communities, in securing permanent employment for desirable men.

“RECOMMENDATIONS—Special:

Concerning officers—(a) above. The State is now full of former service officers; excellent material. There appears to be no systematic, well directed effort on the part of the authorities to secure the necessary number of this excellent personnel for officers. Their camp, administrative and war experience generally make them an invaluable asset to the State.

They can make the guard a success. It is suggested that the highest state military authorities “go after them,” backed by the Governor, in the most direct personal way that he can; appeal to their State pride; convince them that they are needed, that they are his main reliance in building up and maintaining a successful guard; get their names and addresses; communicate with them direct from the Adjutant General's Office in the name of the Governor; reach them through the civic boards and societies, through the American Legion. The Legion could solve the problem alone, if its serious co-operation could be secured. Secure the co-operation of every agency possible in the different communities; call meetings in the communities, through these agencies, of all young men eligible for the Guard; have colonels of regiments, accompanied by the U. S. A. officers, appear at the meetings. These officers should talk about and explain these matters, induce community interest, and solicit membership. An important part of the mission of these officers should be to dispel apathy, indifference and to convert the civil population to the fact of the big, broad plane the guard now occupies and its national and state importance under the National Defense Act. They should explain that it is the serious duty of the State to provide its quota of troops provided in the Act; that it is the patriotic duty of all concerned in the welfare of the country to aid, practically aid, in providing the officers and men for this big and important movement. Give them an angle of view many have never had before.

“Concerning Enlisted personnel, etc. (b) above.

Q.—How to overcome the difficulties and obstacles preventing drills, assemblies and instruction? A.—This can best be done by careful selection of dependable men as members—selecting membership living at or reasonably close to home rendezvous or stations—men whose business and home ties make permanent residence at station reasonably certain—avoid enlisting married and traveling men, except in most desirable cases—make conditions at armory so attractive and interesting that men will *want to come*—

keep every individual engaged in some task or mission connected with the general *welfare and life of the company*.

Q.—What community agencies should be used in behalf of the company?

A.—All civic, commercial, patriotic and other associations, societies and bodies; the newspapers; the heads of communities and their associate officials; female societies, City Councilmen, Aldermen, Commissions,—County commissions, professional and business men.

Q.—How can they be used? A.—By inducing and securing their practical co-operation and aid in securing enlistments and making the company a matter of fixed community feature and local pride. Interest in the armory and its activities.

These agencies to be approached by the Governor and his representatives in the most direct way of personal appeal; by communications from him setting forth in the most emphatic manner the following:

(1) The present condition of the guard and the causes for its lack of progress and success.

(2) The necessity for the guard,—its value to the Government and the State, especially the State; its need in aid of civil authority; its need in time of flood and disaster; the moral effect against community disorders; its power in overcoming same when beyond control of civil authority; its invaluable services in time of violence, riot strikes and racial difficulties (cite all recent occurrences); the protection it affords to life and property; the feeling of security it produces in the community when trouble is 'in the air'; protection to women and children and the helpless; asset to the business community; prevention of heavy financial losses, through arson, vandalism and many other destructive agencies (this latter to be used especially in combating the unreasonable prejudices many employers have against employees joining the guard; protection against possible dangerous acts of disaffected masses; protection against the possible effect of powerful influences on the disaffected alien and certain racial elements in the State in opposition to law and order; the comfort of knowing that a well ordered and efficient guard, will, at all times enable the Governor to preserve within the borders of his State the blessings of peace, protection of life and property and a proper respect for the law and prove to the world the State's ability to do this without recourse to outside help, thus preventing the resort to such recourse and the humiliating admission of the inability of the State to preserve law and order within its own boundaries through its own agencies.

"The foregoing methods (recommended) to be brought before the community agencies named, in the most serious, emphatic and far-reaching manner and means that can be devised; through propaganda backed by the Governor directly; the societies, associations and agencies used and approached to make all matter sent them by the Governor and his representatives the subject of original, serious, emphatic and conspicuous effort, avoiding routine, perfunctory and stereotyped action, to be handled through special meetings, appeals, solicitations and for the purpose in hand alone. In other words these efforts should not be allowed to play 'second fiddle' at chamber of commerce, board of trade, and society stated meetings for routine business of other paramount consideration and receive mere 'courtesy', attention and notice, but should be the whole and only thing in full meeting considered. The newspapers and other publications used, to present the matter in such a manner as to force the notice and interest of the public.

"The efforts and means described above should shortly be followed by a crusade of personal 'evangelism' for community education, interest and permanent cooperation. The 'evangelists' to be carefully selected and composed of the best posted, most enthusiastic and interested officers of the highest rank and influence, possible to secure; these officers to be accompanied throughout their itineraries by the Federal Instructors, who will aid in every possible way; these officers to appear before the agencies before named at special meetings prearranged for and through talks, pleas, appeals, special data and every possible means arouse the interest of those assembled and

secure their cooperation in getting the personnel and their assurance of permanent support in the maintenance of the organization and keeping 'alive' community interest.

"The agencies named should arrange the attendance at these special meetings of all eligible young men in the communities. Men of former experience should be aroused and interested. Arrangements should be made, at meetings, to enlist all possible on the 'spot'. Get 'converts' during the 'revival'. A 'Livewire' permanent recruiting officer should be left in each community. Steps should be taken to secure permanently local support in the way of attractive armories, small financial aid, and no opposition on the part of certain employers.

"Since the World War hundreds of the finest 'soldier material' the world has ever seen located in the communities of this State. These men are in reach. They are an asset of incalculable value. They can make the Guard a success. ARE THEY TO GO TO WASTE? Most of them have got the 'spirit' and 'feeling', once a soldier always a soldier, at least in sentiment.

"Every time they hear the band or see a parade it is safe to say that they all have the same old 'tingling' up the back bone and desire to 'yell'.

This in spite of so much natural 'Kid' talk about being 'fed up', etc. The trouble is, mainly, the lack of interest in the communities of that vast 'apathetic' crowd of citizens who only look at the matter of the guard in the abstract, if at all, and never realize, in spite of the sad lessons of the past, the need of a soldier until the other fellow begins to shoot or some calamity is imminent. They are then satisfied, or have to be, with the usual 'makeshift' their past indifference forces with the consequent terrific cost in life and treasure. If communities would only wake up and give these organizations the support and encouragement they deserve the rest would be easy.

"The undersigned believes sufficient of these men can be gotten by community interest of a permanent nature. If a few hundred are secured they will get and influence others. It depends, however, on community interest, pride and permanent cooperation and support.

"The State authorities have never made an attempt, in any such 'whole-sale', systematic manner, to 'go after' communities and men for the guard as it is attempted to suggest and outline in this paper.

"In the opinion of the undersigned some such plan as suggested in the foregoing is vital to the success of the guard in the State. Regiments and companies cannot exist without attending personnel. Paper organization is useless for practical purposes. Paper organizations will not be allowed to continue indefinitely; they have no 'form and substance'. The need for a strenuous 'upheaval' in reorganization and readjustment of the National Guard of the State must be patent to the authorities.

Reports of instructors, whose duties keep them in touch with conditions, bear out these facts.

"To carry out these recommendations means the devotion of a body of officers, for a few months, exclusively, to the matter of working out details and properly and intelligently putting into effect the means and methods recommended. It will cost money too. It is recommended that a full conference of State Staff, Field and Staff, other officers, together with the U. S. Army instructors, be held at the State Capitol at an early date, on this matter.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

7. The following memorandum of Colonel C. A. Martin, U. S. A., Senior Instructor, P. N. G., is published:

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR INSTRUCTOR
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD

HARRISBURG

6/30/22

MEMORANDUM: To the Adjutant General,
Pennsylvania National Guard,
Harrisburg.

1. The following indorsement is quoted with request that it be published for the information of all concerned;

2nd Ind. M. B. 311.15 Pennsylvania

War Department, Militia Bureau, June 22, 1922—To the Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs, Third Corps Area, Standard Oil Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

Paragraph 1012, National Guard Regulations, 1922, is not interpreted to authorize the mailing of pay rolls in penalty envelopes by unit commanders to instructors for administrative check. In case, however, the instructor finds it necessary to return the rolls for additional data or for correction, he may inclose therewith a return address penalty envelope.

For the Chief of Bureau

(Signed) . . . J. A. Brockman,
Executive.

C. A. Martin,
Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.

8. The following circular letter of Colonel C. A. Martin, U. S. A., Senior Instructor, P. N. G., is published for information of all concerned:

OFFICE OF THE SENIOR INSTRUCTOR,
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

CAM/c

Harrisburg, Pa.

June 10, 1922

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 14.

1. The following assignment of payrolls for administrative examination is announced:

Col. C. A. Martin, Inf. DOL. Harrisburg, Pa.	{	Hq. 28th Division. 28th Military Police Co. HQ. Co. 55th Inf. Brig. HQ. Co. & HQ. 56th Inf. Brig.
Lieut. Col. W. N. Bispham, Med. Corps. Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Phila. Pa.	{	Med. Det. Special Div. Troops. Med. Det. 103rd Cav. Med. Det. 111th Inf. Med. Det. 103rd Engr's. All units of the 103rd Med. Reg't.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Ellis, Cav. DOL., Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Pa.	Phila.	{ All units of the 103rd Cavalry. & HQ. & HQ. Troop 52nd Cav. Brig.
Major R. F. Fowler, Engr's., Armory, Broad & Callowhill Sts., Pa.	Phila.	{ All units of the 103rd Engr's. Co. A 132nd Engr's.
Major R. H. Jacob, Inf. DOL. Care of Erie Board of Commeree, Pa.	Erie.	{ All units of the 112th Inf. in- cluding the Med. Det. 112th Inf.
Major P. D. Bunker, C. A. C. 2510 Chew St., Allentown, Pa.		{ All units of the 213th Artillery including the Med. Det.,
Major H. C. Vanderveer, F. A. Armory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		{ Battery "D" 107th F. A. 109th F. A. 2nd Train 107th F. A. 103rd Ammunition Train. 53rd F. A. Brig. HQ.
Major J. A. Piekering, F. A. Armory, Bd. & Diamond Sts. Phila. Pa.	Phila. Pa.	{ 108th Field Artillery. Battery "C" 107th F. A. Battery "A" 107th F. A.
Major H. S. Clarkson, F. A. Hunt Armory, Enerson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	{ 176th Field Artillery. All Pittsburgh Units of the 107th F. A. including Med. Det. 28th Signal. Co.
Captain M. L. Miller, Inf. DOL. Armory, Seranton, Pa.		{ All units of the 109th Inf. in- cluding Med. Det.
Captain Otis Porter, Cav. DOL. Cotterel-Ebner Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.		{ All units of the 104th Cav. in- cluding the Med. Det.
Captain Russell T. George, Cav. DOL. Box 754, Bellefonte, Pa.		{ 52nd Cav. M. G. Squadron.
Captain Robert W. King, Q. M. C. State Arsenal, Harrisburgh, Pa.		{ All units of the 28th Division Trains. Q. M. C.
Sergeant M. J. Donoghue, Inf. Sgt.-Instr. Armory, Broad & Wharton Sts., Phila. Pa.	Phila. Pa.	{ All units of the 111th Inf. less: Cos: "B", "C", "I" & "K" and 3rd Bn. Head- quarters.) 103rd Motoreycle Co. Misel. Det. 28th Div. HQ. Co. Special Div. Troops.
Sergeant Harry Kasowitz, Inf. Sgt.-Instr. Armory, Norristown, Pa.		{ Cos: "B", "C", "I", & "K", and 3rd Bn. Headquarters. 111th Inf., 28th Tank Co.
Sergeant Walter M. Oates, Inf. Sgt.-Instr. Box 234, Washington, Pa.		{ HQ. 110th Inf. & HQ. 55th Inf. Brig. 1st Bn. Hq. Co. 110th Inf. 3rd Bn. Hq. Co. 110th Inf. Cos: "H" & "K" 110th Inf. Howitzer & Service Co. 110th Inf.

Sergeant Richard P. Murtha, Inf. Sgt.- Instr. 903 Ninth Ave., New Brighton, Pa.	{	1st Bn Hq. 110th Inf. Cos: "A", "B", "D", "F", & "I". 3rd Bn. Hq. & Med. Det. 110th Inf.
---	---	--

Sergeant Harry A. Frankhouser, Inf. Sgt.- Instr. 407 Crawford Ave., Altoona, Pa.	{	2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Co. 110th Inf. Headquarters Co. 110th Inf. Co's. "C", "E", "G", "I", & "M", 103rd Ord. Co.
--	---	---

C. A. Martin,
Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Sergeant Instructors designated to check payrolls for 111th Infantry will take them when finished to Major Raymond F. Fowler, C. E., Armory, Broad and Wharton Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., for proper action.

Sergeant Instructors designated to check payrolls for 110th Infantry, will transmit them when finished to Major R. H. Jacob, Infantry, DOL., Board of Commerce, Erie, Pa., for proper action.

Whenever an Instructor is relieved from or detailed with an infantry organization, instructions re checking of payrolls will be issued to him from this office. Senior Instructors of other arms should do likewise for their particular arm.

Before sending a payroll to an Instructor for administrative signature Sergeant-Instructors will be careful that it is free of mistakes and contains the required data for payment thereon.

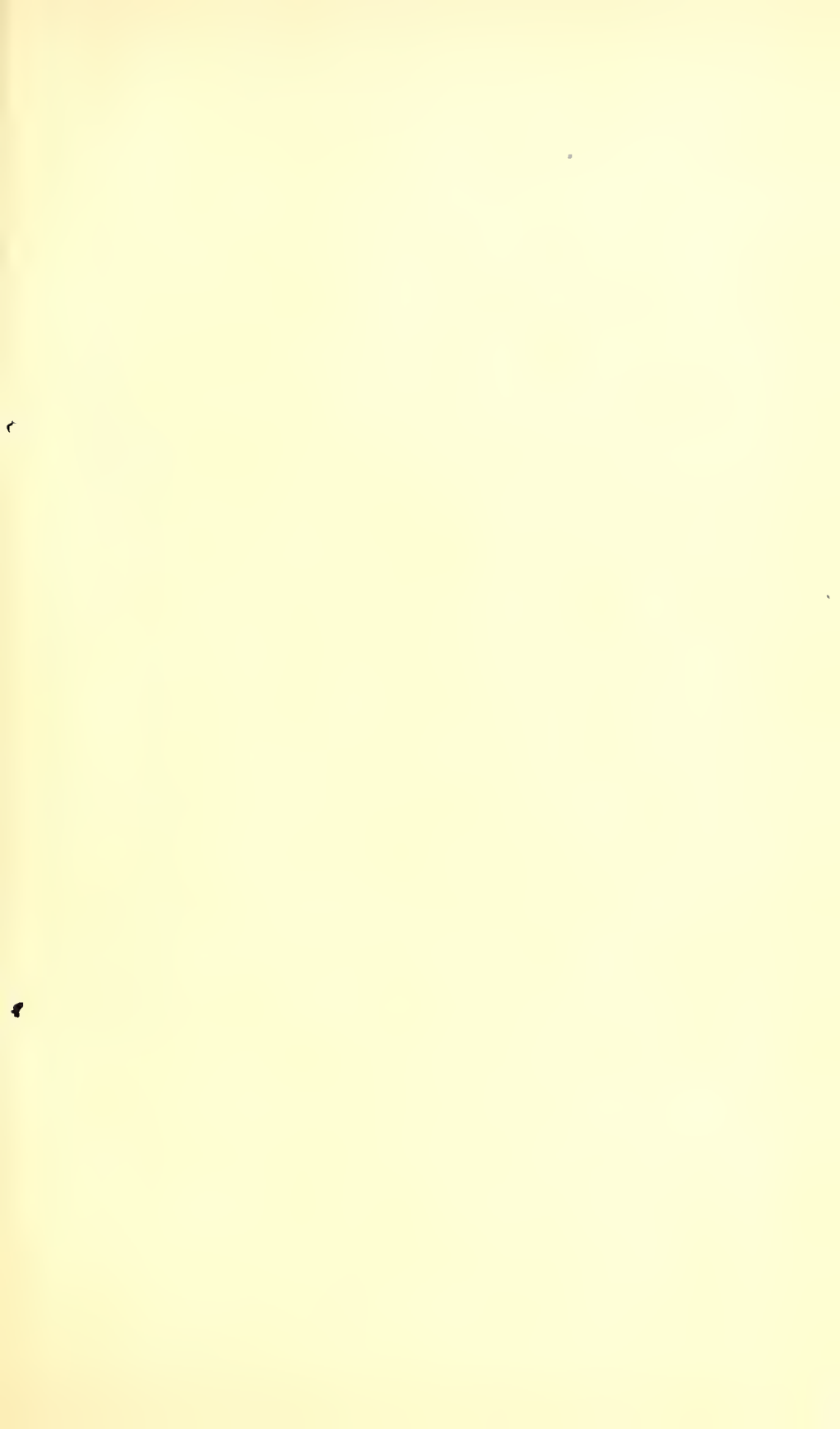
C. A. Martin,
Colonel, Infantry, D. O. L.
Senior Instructor.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

F. D. Beary,
The Adjutant General.

Official:

.....
Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Harrisburg, Pa., August 17, 1922.

Bulletin
No. 8.

1. The following copy of indorsement of the Militia Bureau relative to drill pay of a Service Troop, is published for the information of all concerned:

5th Ind.

W. D., Militia Bureau, July 12, 1922—To the Chief of Finance.

1. Under the modified tables of organization governing National Guard Units, the minimum enlisted strength at which a Service Troop may receive Federal recognition is 50 men. Of this number, the modified tables prescribe a band section as follows:—

- 1 Staff Sergeant (Assistant band leader)
- 2 Band Sergeants
- 3 Band Sergeants
- 11 Musicians

Total 17

2. The Service Troop, exclusive of the band, will therefore have to enroll an enlisted strength of 50 less 17 men, or 33 enlisted men before the organization can secure Federal recognition.

3. Sixty percent of this number (33) that is, 20 men, must be present at drill for the officers of the troop to qualify for armory drill pay, *provided that* they do not elect to compute their attendance on the unit as a whole, including the band. This if the officers elected to do so, the Militia Bureau understands that they could consider the Service Troop as any other unit is considered in computing drill attendance. That would mean that if the band was present at the drill and was counted in as a part of the troop, the officers would qualify for pay, if 60% of the actual strength of the troop, including the band was present, the minimum in this case being 60% of fifty men.

4. If the band be not counted, the 60% should be applied, as above indicated, to the minimum strength of the troop exclusive of the band, or 33 enlisted men.

5. The Militia Bureau understands from a reading of the Comptroller's decision that is not *necessary* that the band be not counted, but that the drill attendance may be figured with or without the band as desired by the organization commander concerned. In the one case, however, thirty enlisted men would have to be present for drill to enable the officers to qualify for pay, and in the other, twenty enlisted men would have to be present.

6. The commanding officer of the Service Troop, 103rd Cavalry, P. N. G., indicates in Paragraph 5 of his letter of April 15, 1922, that he desires to count the band in on the troop's drill attendance record, treating the entire troop as a complete unit. The Militia Bureau understands that there is no objection to this practice.

For the Chief of Bureau:

LOUIS C. WILSON,
Assistant.

Incls. No change.

Copy furnished The Adjutant-General, Penna. National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa., for his information.

S. B. McINTYRE,
Finance Officer.

2. The following communication amending tables of Medical equipment is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 15, 1922.

Subject: Tables of Medical Equipment, National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The second paragraph of "Notes" in the Equipment Tables, National Guard, Medical Department, June 22, 1922, should be amended by adding after the reference to one regimental dispensary, "one battalion dispensary equipment, as listed in Note 22, Circular No. 169, War Department, 1921".

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

3. The following communication of the Militia Bureau as to use of forms Nos. 660 and 660a is published for information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 15, 1922.

Subject: Forms Nos. 660 and 660a, A. G. O.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. A supply of Forms Nos. 660 and 660a, A. G. O., has been mailed to the Adjutants General of all States for use in complying with A. R. 345-100, Military Records—The Diary.

2. Reports will be rendered on these forms by all organizations of the National Guard while engaged in the fifteen-day field training period and also during any other period when in Federal or State service under full pay.

3. These reports will be disposed of as prescribed in Par. 6, A. R. 345-100 except the "Chief of the Militia Bureau" will be submitted for "The Adjutant General of the Army".

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(Note:—The quantity of blank forms Nos. 660 and 660a, A. G. O., furnished by the Militia Bureau was so limited that they could only be used by organizations now on active duty in the Western part of Pennsylvania. No supply of forms being on hand, the requirements of Paragraph 2 could not be followed by organizations in the fifteen-day training period.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

4. The following communication from Headquarters Third Corps Area, with accompanying enclosures, is published for the information of those who may be interested in examination for commission as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA,

Office of the Corps Area Commander,

Baltimore, Maryland.

July 24, 1922.

Subject: Examinations for Commission in Regular Army.

To: The Adjutant General, State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

1. Addressed to you under separate cover is a supply of Memoranda of Information regarding the Examination for Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army which has been ordered held on September 4, 1922, by Circular 148, W. D. 1922.

2. It is requested that this matter be given the widest possible publicity in the organizations of the National Guard of your State in order that all persons identified therewith may have an opportunity to take the examination.

For the Corps Area Commander:

FRANK S. COCHEU,
Chief of Staff,

1 incl.
(Cir. 148, W. D., 1922)

(Note:—Memorandum of information above referred to was forwarded to each organization of the Pa. N. G.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington.

July 11, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 148.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. A final examination for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army, under the provisions of AR 605-5, will be held throughout the United States and in the Philippine Department, Hawaiian Department, Panama Canal Department, and

with the American Forces in Germany, beginning September 4, 1922.

2. This examination will be open to all classes of eligibles. There will be vacancies in all branches covered by AR 605-5, except the Judge Advocate General's Department.

3. Information relative to the scope and details of examination is contained in AR 605-5, and may be obtained at any military post or station. Applications may be submitted at any military post or station or at the Headquarters of the department or corps area in which the candidate resides.

(A. G. 210.1)

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies.
Chief of Staff.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

Remimeographed Hq. Third Corps Area, July 20, 1922.
sfa-proof-sfa

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

July 11, 1922.

1. A final examination for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army under the provisions of Army Regulations 605-05, will be held the week beginning September 4, 1922. This examination will be open to all classes of eligibles for appointment as hereinafter set forth. Appointments will be tendered successful candidates as soon as practicable after December 31, 1922, and such appointments will be made in each of the following branches:

Infantry	Corps of Engineers	Chemical Warfare
Cavalry	Air Service	Service
Field Artillery	Signal Corps	Ordnance Department
Coast Artillery	Quartermaster Corps	Finance Department
		Philippine Scouts

2. Each applicant for appointment should submit his application to the Commanding General of the Corps Area in which he lives or at the military post or station nearest his place of residence. The application may be submitted on the prescribed form (No. 88 AGO), which can be obtained from The Adjutant General of the Army or from Corps Area Commanders addressed as follows:

Commanding General, First Corps Area, Army Base, Boston 9, Mass.

Commanding General, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

Commanding General, Third Corps Area, Standard Oil Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Commanding General, Fifth Corps Area, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Commanding General, Sixth Corps Area, 1819 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Commanding General, Seventh Corps Area, Army Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Commanding General, District of Washington, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

3. To be informed of the full detail concerning examinations and appointment, it is necessary that candidates consult the regulations which have been sent to all military posts and stations. The prospective candidate's attention, however, is directed to the following important points.

- (a) Eligibility for appointment is fixed by law and requests for exceptions cannot, therefore, receive consideration by the War Department. The age at the time of appointment must be between 21 and 30 years, and a candidate must be a citizen of the United States. At the time of the final examination each candidate must be in one of the following classes:
- (b) A warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army having had not less than two years' service as such.
- * (c) A Reserve Officer or a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps.
- * (d) An officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the National Guard.
- (e) A graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.
- (f) To be eligible for appointment in the Philippine Scouts, candidates must be male citizens of the Philippine Islands. The requirements as to age and examinations are the same as required for other branches of the Regular Army.

(Memo. of Information)

4. Preliminary examinations are conducted under supervision of corps area commanders. This examination consists of an inquiry into the physical, moral and mental qualifications of an applicant to determine whether or not he has the requisite qualifications to justify his proceeding with the final examination. Such a preliminary examination will avoid inconveniences and unnecessary expenses to both the applicant and the government in many cases.

5. The final examination is the same for all candidates. The scope of the mental examination is such as to insure the Army securing men of the requisite educational foundation satisfactorily to follow a career as an Army officer. The elementary part of this examination embraces the subjects of history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics. The advanced part of the examination consists of a large number of subjects including mathematics, advanced mechanics, surveying, languages, literature, electricity, chemistry, law and minor tactics. Examination is required in but three of the subjects of the advanced group to be selected by the candidate.

6. Candidates for appointment in the Air Service, Engineers, Signal Corps and Ordnance Department are required to satisfy certain technical requirements, either by examination or by having graduated from technical schools.

* Any civilian of the required age who passes the preliminary examination may become eligible to take the final examination by entering either Class (c) or (d) above.

7. The regulations provide liberal exemptions from examinations in various subjects according to the education, training and experience that the candidate has had. The granting of exemptions has been placed entirely in the hands of the examining boards and requests for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

8. Each candidate is permitted to express his first and second choice of the branch of the service in which he desires to be appointed. In making appointments, however, while the preferences of candidates will be given due consideration the War Department reserves the right to assign them to such branches of the service as may be necessary.

9. Should a number of candidates, in excess of those for which the examination is held, receive a passing mark on examination, those making the lowest mark will not be selected for appointment nor will they be placed on an eligible list for future appointment, as the experience of the War Department has been that such eligible lists are unsatisfactory both to the Government and to the individual.

ROBERT C. DAVIS
Acting The Adjutant General

The A. G. O.

Reproduced:—

Hq. 3d. Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

July 19, 1922.

sb/—proof—acl

Bulletin {
No. 22. }

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA,

Baltimore, Maryland,
August 8, 1922.

Examination for appointment in the regular army.

In connection with the final examination for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army, announced by the War Department for the week beginning September 4, 1922, the following telegram from The Adjutant General of the Army, dated August 5, 1922, is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Date of examination appointment second lieutenants Regular Army changed to October twenty-three."

By command of Major General BAILEY:

(210.1/17824).

FRANK S. COCHEU,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

R. C. LANGDON,
Adjutant.

5. The following communication of the Militia Bureau relative to accomplishment of requisitions is published for the information of all Commanding Officers:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

August 4, 1922.

Subject: Accomplishment of requisitions by Corps Area Commanders.

To: The Adjutants General, United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, the Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs of all Corps Areas.

1. Reference is made to mimeograph letter of this office dated May 11, 1922, on the above subject which contained a proposed draft of changes in paragraphs 821, 822, and 827 of the National Guard Regulations 1922. The draft as outlined in the letter referred to is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted therefor—

“821. Requisitions for supplies (other than for blank forms and publications) to be issued to the National Guard under the provisions of sections 67 and 83 of the National Defence Act will be approved by the several Department or Corps Area Commanders, and the requisitions will be routed accordingly. Requisitions for blank forms and publications will continue to be forwarded to the Militia Bureau.

“822. Requisitions for initial equipment to be issued to an organization of the National Guard will be prepared by the State in sextuplicate and routed as follows:

Original and 3 copies forwarded to Department or Corps Area Commander.

One copy forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

One copy retained by the State.

The four copies received by the Department or Corps Area Commander will, when necessary, be amended to make them conform to the allowances authorized for the organization for which the supplies are intended. Upon receipt of information from the Militia Bureau that the organization has been recognized, and provided that funds to cover the requisition have been allotted and are available, the Department or Corps Area Commander will take necessary steps to have the articles requisitioned for furnished, with the least practicable delay, and the copies of the requisition routed in accordance with existing instructions.

“827. When a State requires replenishment of equipment, requisition will be prepared in quintuplicate, the original and three copies of which will be forwarded by the State to the Department or Corps Area Commander and one copy retained by the State. Upon receipt of his copies, and provided that funds to cover the requisition have been allotted and are available, the Department or Corps Area Commander will take necessary steps to have the articles requisitioned for furnished, with the least practicable delay and the copies of the requisition routed in accordance with existing instructions.”

2. The States will take particular care on and after receipt of this letter to prepare a sufficient number of copies of requisitions and route them accordance with the instructions contained in the above paragraphs.

GEORGE C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—Circular letter is now being published and issued by Colonel Hamilton D. Turner, U. S. P. & D. Officer, relating to this subject. Attention of all organization commanders is invited to this circular.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

6. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITIA BUREAU

Washington.

July 14, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 57.

Subject: Serial numbers of small arms in the possession of the National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General, United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and the Officers in charge of National Guard affairs of all Corps Areas.

1. In compliance with Section 4, General Orders 16, War Department 1922, on and after July 1, 1922, reports of survey covering U. S. rifles, caliber 30, Models 1903 and 1917; Colt automatic pistols, caliber 45, Model 1911; Colt revolvers, caliber 45, Model 1917; Smith and Wesson revolvers, caliber 45, Model 1917; Browning automatic rifles, caliber 30, Model 1918, and shotguns of all types, should show on the face of the report the serial numbers of such small arms listed thereon. This information is required by the Chief of Ordnance and when reports of survey covering small arms are received in this office without the serial numbers of such small arms being given, it will be necessary to return the reports for the desired information. It is therefore requested that special attention be given this matter with a view to obviating unnecessary correspondence.

2. Reports will be made semi-annually, March 1 and September 1, to Department and Corps Area Ordnance Officers of all the small arms listed above in the possession of the National Guard of the State giving serial number on each small arms.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 15, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 58.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

Paragraphs 159, 208, 212(b), 217, 218, 219 and 260 will be eliminated from National Guard Regulations; and paragraphs 157(d), 160, 165, 207, 209, 211, 212(a), 213, 215, 216, 221, 253, and 290 will be changed to read as follows:

157. (d) An inspection by a Regular Army Officer is required prior to Federal Recognition. When a State is ready to have an organization that has been authorized by the War Department inspected, report will be made to the corps area commander, and the corps area commander will cause the inspection to be made. The inspector will verify the members from the enlistment papers (Form 22-1, A. G. O.), and see that all the men presented have been properly examined physically. (Form 135-1, A. G. O.), properly enlisted, and that their general appearance is satisfactory. He will verify in the case of each officer whether he has been duly appointed and the date he has taken and subscribed to the oath of office, or date of Federal recognition if such has been extended. He will make such inquiry and examination of the officers as will enable him to report upon their qualifications and suitability for the grade in which they have been commissioned, and will report his conclusions on each officer under head of "Remarks" on Form 113, M. B. He will base his recommendation as to recognition upon compliance by the organization with the conditions set forth above. Should the result of his inspection justify Federal recognition, the inspector will, upon its conclusion, administer the dual oath, unless there is conclusive proof that the enlistment oath has been administered by a National Guard officer who has been extended Federal recognition by the Secretary of War, or by a State military officer who has not yet received Federal recognition but who, under the statutes of the particular State, is authorized to administer oaths. Upon completion of the inspection the inspecting officer will mail his report (Form 113, M. B.), with a complete roster of the company (Form 104, M. B.) and his recommendations, to the corps area commander for transmission to the Militia Bureau.

On Form 113, M. B., under the heading "Remarks", information concerning the administration of the dual oath should be set forth fully. The name or names of the National Guard officer or officers administering the oaths will be stated.

160. The most common errors noted at Federal inspections for recognition are the following: (a) presentation of a company not properly organized, sometimes lacking required officers, non-commissioned officers, etc.; (b) naming of officers not qualified by law (see sec. 74, National Defense Act); (c) the enlistment of boys under 18 years of age; (d) the enlistment of men over 45 (except re-enlistment); (e) lack of record of physical qualification of personnel.

165. There is, however, no objection to any officer, who cannot be recognized immediately, making application for Federal recognition at any time, with the understanding that formal recognition will be deferred until his corresponding unit has qualified and has been accepted.

207. No person hereafter commissioned as an officer of the National Guard shall be Federally recognized as such unless he first shall have successfully passed the tests as to his physical, moral and professional fitness which the President shall prescribe. The examination to determine such qualifications for commission shall be conducted by a Board of three commissioned officers appointed by the Secretary of War from the Regular Army or the National Guard, or both.

209. Persons hereafter commissioned as officers in the National Guard, shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of the National Defense Act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in the National Defense Act: Officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, officers, active or retired, reserve officers, and former officers of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps; enlisted men and former enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who have received an honorable discharge therefrom; graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies, and graduates of schools, colleges, universities, and officers' training camps, where they have received military instruction under the supervision of officers of the Regular Army who certified their fitness for appointment as commissioned officers; and for the technical branches or staff corps and departments such other civilians as may be specially qualified for duty therein.

211. A board of three general officers, consisting of general officers of the Regular Army or the National Guard, or both, will be appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of conducting the examination prescribed in Section 75 of the National Defense Act and making recommendations relative to the Federal recognition of general officers of the National Guard, except in the case of a State Adjutant General, who is an applicant for Federal recognition as a Brigadier General, Adjutant General's Department, State Staff Corps and Departments, National Guard, who will be examined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 213 of these Regulations.

212. (a) Prior to the Federal recognition of a general officer of the National Guard, the record of his qualifications for the commission with the recommendation of the corps area commander thereon, will be transmitted to the Chief, Militia Bureau, who will forward the complete record to the board of general officers, together with his recommendation thereon.

213. When a vacancy occurs in any commissioned grade of the National Guard, except when in Federal service under draft, the appointing authority of the State where such a vacancy exists will appoint an eligible person to fill the vacant grade. Application for Federal recognition of officers so appointed, will be made in prescribed form by the Adjutant General of the State direct to the Militia Bureau, accompanied by the following papers:

Oath of office on Form 337-1, A. G. O.

Copy of letter or order of appointment or promotion.

Copy of letter or order of assignment to an existing vacancy.

Sufficient information to show how vacancy was created.

Personal history on Form 108, M. B., unless this record on revised form (edition Jan. 16th, 1922) has been previously transmitted to the Militia Bureau.

Physical examination on Form 95, M. B., unless (a) record of such examination made within six months from date of application is filed in the Militia Bureau, or (b) is being pre-

pared for transmission with the record of the examining Board in the case.

Examination required by Section 75, National Defense Act, may be conducted at any time. A candidate for Federal recognition may be ordered by the Adjutant General of the State to appear for examination either before or after date of appointment. The examination will be conducted by a board appointed by the corps area commander in cooperation with the State authorities. (For boards for the examination of general officers, see par. 211.) Except for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps, and examining board will consist of three officers—one from the Medical Corps, selected without regard to rank, and two, chosen when practicable, from the corps department, or arm to which the officer being examined belongs, at least one of whom should, if practicable, be an officer of the Regular Army. In the examination of chaplains, one member of the board will, when practicable, be a chaplain.

215. A reasonable period of time may be granted to enable a person appointed or promoted as an officer to prepare himself for the examination, but any service prior to Federal recognition does not entitle the officer to Federal pay.

216. When the proceedings of an examining board have been approved by Secretary of War, the governor of the State concerned will be informed as to whether the candidate has passed the examination successfully and as to the grade and branch for which qualified. Successful completion of this examination will qualify the candidate for Federal recognition at any time within two years from the date of the completion of the examination, subject to proper compliance with the provisions of paragraph 213, National Guard Regulations, 1922. Except in case of Federal recognized officers, transferred individually or as a part of an organization from one branch of the service to another for the convenience of the Government, persons who have been found qualified for one grade and branch will not be entitled to the benefits of the National Defense Act in any other grade or branch unless examined and found qualified therefor.

221. No candidate will be ordered before an examining Board, who is not an applicant for a position included in the definite allotment to the State; who is not a citizen of the United States or has not declared his intention to become such; who has any mental infirmity; whose moral fitness has not been clearly established; who is less than 21 years of age or more than 62; or who, being designated for commission, other than by promotion, as second lieutenant, shall be more than 32; as first lieutenant, more than 36; as captain, more than 40; as major, more than 45; as lieutenant colonel, more than 50; as colonel, more than 55, or as a general officer more than 62 years old.

Candidates designated for commission, other than by promotion, in the Air Service shall be, as second lieutenant not more than 29; as first lieutenant not more than 32, as captain not more than 37; as major not more than 42; as lieutenant colonel not more than 43, and as colonel not more than 47.

253. When it becomes necessary to determine the qualifications of an officer for original appointment or for promotion, each of the following named officers will submit a confidential report to the president of the examining board:

- (a) Immediate commanding officer.
- (b) Superior commanders in the tactical chain of command who can give positive information.
- (c) Officers of the Regular Army on duty with the organization to which the officer is assigned or is to be assigned.

This confidential report will be based on observation, or on demonstrated fitness, or both, and will include; (1) A succinct statement of the officer's qualifications in the grade and branch

for which he is about to be examined, and (2) a statement showing in which subject of those prescribed, as applicable to the candidate, he is considered qualified without further examination.

From these reports, which will become a part of the record, and from other information obtainable, the board will determine in which of the professional subjects, if any, the candidate is considered proficient without further examination, and will notify the candidate, in advance of his appearing before the board, on what subjects, if any, he is to be examined.

If the decision of the board is that the professional examination should not be held, the officer concerned will be notified to present himself to the nearest available medical officer for a physical examination. The report of the medical officer will be forwarded by him direct to the president of the examining board.

If the decision of the board is that the candidate should be professionally examined, the board will proceed with the examination as prescribed in this article.

290. For the examination of candidates to be officers of the Medical Department (including dental surgeons, veterinarians and assistant veterinarians, and officers of the Medical Administrative Corps), boards will be appointed as provided in paragraph 213 of these Regulations and will be constituted as follows:

For the examination of candidates to be officers in the Medical Corps, to consist of three officers of the Medical Corps.

For the examination of candidates to be officers in the Dental Corps, to consist of two officers of the Dental Corps and one officer of the Medical Corps; if this is not practicable, then to consist of two officers of the Medical Corps and one of the Dental Corps.

For the examination of candidates to be officers of the Veterinary Corps, to consist of two officers of the Veterinary Corps and one officer of the Medical Corps; if this is not practicable, then to consist of two officers of the Medical Corps and one officer of the Veterinary Corps.

For the examination of candidates to be officers in the Medical Administrative Corps, to consist of three officers of the Medical Corps; if this is not practicable, then to consist of two officers of the Medical Corps and one officer of the Medical Administrative Corps.

GEORGE C. RICKARDS.

*Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 17, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 59.

Subject: Land grant deductions in connection with transportation of troops of the National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following information, as contained in a decision of the Comptroller General, dated May 11, 1922 (D. M. No. 58),

is disseminated for the use of all concerned, and it is requested that the same be strictly followed.

2. Members of the National Guard, as authorized by the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., No. 759) are troops of the United States within the meaning of the Land Grant Acts and subject to the provisions of said Acts relating to the transportation of troops and property of the United States, since the Act cited provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, National Guard while in the service of the United States, the organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Section 38 of the Act cited provides the oath to which members of the National Guard must subscribe, and in accordance with this oath of enlistment the men of the National Guard are enlisted as troops of the United States, subject to call.

3. Attention is also invited to decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. the United States, dated April 10, 1922, which states in part:

"The military force of the United States is, and always has been, a unit, although divided for purposes of administration into several branches; and there is nothing in the Land Grant Acts to indicate an intention on the part of Congress to differentiate between the several branches in respect to transportation charges. We are of opinion that the term 'troops' is not confined to land forces but that it includes men and officers in every branch."

Under this decision of the Supreme Court, the term "troops" within the meaning of the Land Grant Acts, includes the entire military force of the United States without regard to the branch of the service with which connected or the particular duty in which engaged. The National Guard, composed of men enlisted in accordance with Section 38 of the Act of June 4, 1920, supra, is a part of the military forces of the United States and must be considered so when payment is involved of any moneys of the United States relative to them.

4. The charges for the transportation of the members of the National Guard, as required by the United States, and payable from an appropriation of Government funds, are subject to the deductions authorized by the Land Grant Acts, on account of transportation of troops of the United States.

5. In view of this decision of the Comptroller General and the ruling of the Supreme Court on the above subject, it is vitally important that all members of the National Guard traveling to and from a regular authorized encampment, four day school, maneuver, or any other exercise prescribed by the Secretary of War, travel on transportation request in order that the Government may secure thereby the benefit of the land grant reduction authorized by law.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington,

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 60.

July 18, 1922.

Subject: Disposal of unexploded shells.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. There has recently been a very regrettable occurrence where eight children were killed by the explosion of a dud which had been picked up after target practice.

2. In order to prevent any further occurrences of this kind, National Guard troops must do their part and before leaving an encampment where high explosive shells or shrapnel have been fired, make a through search for duds and all those that are found will be destroyed by exploding them or by burying them at least four feet deep.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington,

July 21, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 61.

Subject: Property dropped under statements of charges without survey proceedings.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and the Finance Officers of all Corps Areas.

1. In accordance with a recent decision of the Comptroller General, and effective with the receipt of this communication, property which has become lost or destroyed by an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard may be dropped from the property records under a statement of charges, provided that at the time the charge is certified there are sufficient funds due the officer or enlisted man against whom the charge is made to cover payment for the articles charged for, and provided further that each copy of the statement of charges is accompanied by a statement, signed by the officers or enlisted men against whom the charges are made, to the effect that the justness of the charges in each case is acknowledged and report of survey waived, and

bears a notation, signed by the collecting officer, showing the several amounts collected.

2. An original and five copies of the statement of charges should be prepared and rounded as follows:

1 copy retained by organization commander.

Original and four copies forwarded to Property and Disbursing Officer.

Of the five received by the Property and Disbursing Officer, one copy will be retained, one copy forwarded to the Militia Bureau, and the original and two copies forwarded to the Corps Area Finance Officer.

3. The Corps Area Finance Officer will draw a check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for the amount collected, and forward the check to that official for deposit in the Treasury of the United States as a credit to the State's allotment under the appropriation "Arming, Equipping and Training the National Guard, 19" (fiscal year in which the deposit is made). The original copy of the statement of charges, bearing notation over the signature of the collecting officer of the several amounts collected thereon, will be returned to the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, who will make necessary notation on his retained copy and forwarded the original to the organization commander to be used as a voucher for dropping the property. One copy of the statement of charges bearing notation over the signature of the collecting officer of the several amounts collected thereon, together with a copy of the letter forwarding the deposit to the Treasurer of the United States, which should contain a request that the Militia Bureau be furnished with a copy of the certificate of deposit, will be forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

4. In case all the collections listed on the statement of charges are not made by the Corps Area Finance Officer, a statement giving the reasons for not making such collections will accompany the respective copies of the statement of charges forwarded to the chief, Militia Bureau and the Property and Disbursing Officer.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General, Chief Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington,

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 62.

July 25, 1922.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:-

"164. Field officers and corresponding staff officers will not be recognized as such until all the component parts of the commands to which they pertain are inspected and accepted: Provided, That organizations consisting of a regiment or less, allotted to two or more States, are authorized to have the corresponding field and staff officers in the particular State in which the headquarters are located. Upon the organization of one battalion in a two-battalion regiment, or two battalions in a three-battalion regiment, they may have a lieutenant colonel, if prescribed, and such auxiliary units as may be authorized by the War Department; State staff officers will be recognized as needed, provided at least one National Guard unit has been recognized in the State: Provided further, That, in regiments of Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry, the major commanding a battalion or squadron may be recognized when Federal recognition has been extended to all lettered organizations of the battalion, or squadron, and the colonel and regimental staff officers may be recognized when Federal recognition has been extended to the regimental headquarters company, service company, howitzer company, and all lettered organizations of the regiment, with the understanding that the Secretary of War, at his discretion, may withdraw such recognition unless the remaining units called for in Tables of Organization are organized and recognized within six months."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 26, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 63.

Subject: Prompt forwarding of notification of acceptance of appointments and promotions in O. R. C. and Forms No. 423a, A. G. O. and 337-R.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The following received from The Adjutant General of the Army is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

"In making appointments and promotions in the Officers' Reserve Corps to equalize dual status in Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Guard, it is noted that in many cases officers so appointed or promoted fail to execute and forward to this office the form of acceptance or declination of the appointment or promotion, or personal report and statement of preferences for Reserve Officers, (Form No. 423a, A. G. O.), or the oath of office (Form 337-R, A. G. O.), or all of them. With a view to this matter being brought to the attention of

those concerned through National Guard channels, it is requested that you notify the State Adjutants General of the importance of these forms being properly executed and promptly forwarded to this office."

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 27, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 64.

Subject: Funds collected from individuals and from sales.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Under a recent decision of the Comptroller General the proceeds of the sales, as well as collections from individual members of the National Guard, for lost, damaged or destroyed property which was originally issued to the National Guard *without charge against a State's allotment*, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The proceeds of the sales, as well as collections from individual members of the National Guard, for lost, damaged or destroyed property which was originally issued to the National Guard as a *charge against the allotment to a State* shall be covered into the Treasury in a special account as a credit to the allotment of the State involved.

2. In view of the above facts, you are advised that on and after receipt of this circular letter, reports of survey and statements of charges under which property is dropped in accordance with the provisions of Circular Letter No. 61 of this office dated July 21, 1922, should be so prepared as to indicate thereon the articles of property which were issued as a charge against the State's allotment and those which were issued without such charge. This information is contained on shipping tickets covering shipments to the National Guard and it is essential that future reports of survey and statements of charges under which property is to be dropped contain the information requested above before such reports or statements are forwarded to this office.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 28, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 65.

Subject: Allowance for caretakers and mechanics.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. In view of the limited amount of funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1923, for the payment of caretakers and mechanics for care of animals, equipment and material of the National Guard, it has been necessary to make a considerable change in the allowances for such helpers and mechanics during the current fiscal year in order to avoid incurring a deficiency.

2. In view of this fact the following table of allowances, effective August 16, 1922, has been established and will be in lieu of all previous allowances of the kind:

Divisional Field Artillery— (75 mm guns)	One caretaker per unit (except Brigade Headquarters Batteries and Headquarters Batteries) at \$75.00 per month.
Corps Field Artillery (155 mm howitzers and guns)	—One mechanic per unit (except Headquarters Batteries and units of Corps Ammunition Train) at \$75.00 per month.
Anti-Aircraft Artillery (C. A. C.)	—One mechanic per unit (except Headquarters Batteries) at \$75.00 per month.
Tank Companies	—One mechanic per company at \$75.00 per month.

3. In addition to the above the following caretakers for animals will be allowed:

For a unit having from 1 to 5 animals.....	\$ 75.00 per mo.
For a unit having from 6 to 10 animals.....	100.00 per mo.
For a unit having from 11 to 20 animals.....	175.00 per mo.
For a unit having from 21 to 32 animals.....	250.00 per mo.

Where the animals of more than one unit are grouped together in one stable the allowance will be the same as for one unit unless the number so grouped exceeds thirty-two, in which case the allowance will be \$250.00 per month for the first thirty-two animals and \$75.00 for each additional ten animals or major fraction thereof.

4. The allowance for a mechanic for Air Service units will remain as authorized by paragraph 988, N. G. R., 1922, until further notice.

5. No allowance will be authorized for units not listed in the preceding paragraphs.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—Regimental Commanders of all Artillery units where such units are housed in one armory will communicate with The Adjutant General immediately upon receipt of this Bulletin relative to a plan whereby proper pay may be allowed to Battery mechanics.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

July 29, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 66.

Subject: Disposition of court-martial fines.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The attention of all concerned is invited to decision of the Comptroller General, dated June 1, 1922, in which he states that forfeitures of pay imposed by sentence of court-martial in the National Guard not in Federal service, may not be paid into the State Treasury, where the laws of the State direct such disposition of National Guard forfeitures. He holds that members of the federally recognized National Guard are under a dual oath, and in view of the payments made to them by the United States owe obligation to the United States as well as to the State.

2. Further attention is invited to the fact that specific provision is made in the law for crediting to the State collections made for lost, damaged or destroyed property for which it is accountable, but no provision is made for crediting to the State, court-martial forfeitures of Federal pay, and in the absence of a specific provision of law for crediting the State with amounts withheld for court-martial sentences from amounts otherwise payable from Federal funds to members of the National Guard, there is no authority to make payment to any person other than the individual concerned. Only so much may be used of Federal funds as may be lawfully paid, and if he is not entitled to receive it by reason of the court-martial, no lawful payment thereof can be made and the money must remain in the Treasury of the United States.

3. In view of this decision, all amounts collected on account of court-martial fines imposed on members of the National Guard of a State must be deposited in the Treasury of the United States if the individual is still in the service. In the case of a deserter, no payment can legally be made and the money remains in the Treasury of the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—This applies only to fines to be deducted from the Federal pay of soldiers. Where a cash fine is collected from the soldier, such fine will be forwarded to the Adjutant General to be deposited in the State Treasury in accordance with State law.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,

Washington.

August 3, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 67.

Subject: National Guard Officers who formerly held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. An exception was noted by the Adjutant General of a State to a ruling of the War Department, that no action would be taken toward reappointing officers in the officers' Reserve Corps who were discharged on account of holding a higher grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps than in the National Guard.

2. A recommendation in letter dated June 19, 1922, that the ruling be modified to the extent of authorizing the reinstatement of such officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the grade held by them prior to their federalization as National Guard Officers, was forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army, who, under date of July 28, 1922, returned the correspondence with statement as follows:

"If the officers referred to in the letter of June 19, 1922, will make application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the grade and section for which legally eligible, favorable consideration will be given to the applications."

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

August 3, 1922,

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 68.

Subject: National Match, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The rules for the National Match, which have just been approved by the Secretary of War, provide for teams consisting of Team Captain, Team Coach, ten shooting members and *two* alternates. Paragraph 2, Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 38, May 4, 1922, is amended accordingly.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

August 4, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 69.

Subject: Delinquency in rendition of money accounts.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Attention is invited to the following Circular issued by the War Department:

"1. Section 12 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 209), required that all monthly accounts of disbursing officers and special disbursing agents shall be mailed or otherwise sent to the proper officer at Washington within ten days after the end of the month to which they relate, and quarterly and other accounts within twenty days after the period to which they relate, with a proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury may waive delinquency in rendition only in cases in which there is, or is likely to be, a manifest physical difficulty in complying with same.

2. The following reasons in cases of delinquency are considered insufficient to fully establish the fact that there was a manifest physical difficulty in dispatching money accounts within the proper time: Not aware of necessity for rendering account, waiting for a warrant; waiting for a subvoucher; overlooked in mailing; changes required in preparation of accounts; attending camp of instruction; correction of account; change of station; correcting pay rolls, held account for a certificate; unacquainted with regulations; over night; delayed in mail left post before accounts were closed; package mislaid; unable to complete pay roll in time, or similar excuses.

3. Hereafter all disbursing officers and special disbursing agents operating under the War Department will, when they are delinquent in rendering their accounts, forward with the belated accounts a letter stating specifically that they were prevented by physical difficulty from dispatching their account within the time limit allowed, if such is the case, setting forth the conditions which caused such physical difficulty."

2. In view of the above, if a Property and Disbursing Officer is delinquent in the rendition of his account it will be necessary for him to have a satisfactory reason as to the cause of such delinquency in submitting his explanation.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

August 10, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 70.

Subject: Transportation of remains of members of the National Guard who die during an encampment.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following instructions for the information of all concerned, and based upon a decision of the Comptroller General dated May 11, 1922, are issued relative to the payment of expenses of preparation and transporting the remains of National Guard officers or enlisted men who, from causes not due to their own misconduct, die while in attendance with their organizations at encampments authorized by Section 94 of the National Defense Act, such authorized expenses to include the cost of preparation of the remains (such cost not to exceed allowances prescribed for the Army in similar cases), the cost of shipment of the remains, the cost of transportation of an escort of National Guard officers or enlisted men from the camp to the destination of the body, and, possibly, the return of the escort to the camp.

2. Such expenses are properly chargeable to the subappropriation "Expense camps of Instruction," provided sufficient funds remain available for the purpose; otherwise, the expense must be met from State funds or funds other than Federal: With reference to the escort which may accompany the body, it may be stated that in the opinion of this Bureau, one officer or enlisted man only will be necessary to accompany the body, and if a larger escort accompanies the remains, the additional expenses must be borne from funds other than Federal and the additional members of the escort should not travel on Government transportation request.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS.
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

7. The following communication, with indorsement of Headquarters Third Corps Area, is published for all officers and enlisted men of the Pennsylvania National Guard interested therein:

1405 21st STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 24, 1922.

Major General Charles J. Bailey,
Commanding 3rd Corps Area.

My dear General Bailey:

As you will see by the notice I am enclosing, the Argonne Unit of the American *Womens'* Legion hopes to erect a white marble

Cross in Arlington Cemetery, "IN MEMORY OF OUR MEN IN FRANCE."

We ask that you will make this known to the men in your Department, thus giving opportunity for many small subscriptions to this National Memorial. We feel that in your capacity as commander of the 3rd Corps Area and having under you probably many former members of the A. E. F., you could very materially help us to reach the individual. Also it is not unlikely that you are in close touch with the various Societies and Posts, having origin in your division, as well as the National Guard etc., etc. Would it be possible for you to appoint someone to receive funds for this purpose and forward to our treasurer. Miss N. R. Maccomb, 1314 N. Street, Washington, D. C.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,
ABBIE B. McCAMMON,
Chairman "Argonne Unit Memorial."

ABMcC:J

619.3-18172

AO—Misc.

1st Ind.

Hq. Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., August 1, 1922—To Commanding Officers, all Posts, Camps, Stations, Independent Commands, Professors of Military Science & Tactics, Instructors, National Guard, and Recruiting Officers.

1. For their information and such action as they may desire to take.

2. The Commanding General is heartily in sympathy with the plan of the Memorial Committee and desires to assist in every way possible.

3. It is suggested that the letter from the Committee be brought to the attention of all members of your command.

By order of the Corps Area Commander:

R. C. LANGDON,
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION "A"

8. The following communication of Headquarters Third Corps Area, relative to care of animals and equipment, is published:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER.

Baltimore, Maryland,
August 15, 1922.

Subject: Care of animals and Equipment.

To: The Adjutants General of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The following extract from a letter from the War Department, dated August 7, 1922 (File No. AG 454 (6-21-22) (Misc. Div.) -3) is quoted for your information:

"NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

"6. The attention of instructors assigned to National Guard units to which animals are issued is invited to Paragraph 379 and Paragraphs 938 to 986, inclusive, 'National Guard Regulations, 1922'. They should familiarize themselves with War Department Document No. 1003. Also, the following book, although not a Government issue, is recommended as being an authority on this subject, 'Animal Management, 1908', a British publication.

"7. When instructors attend mounted drills they should pay particular attention to the fitting and condition of the horse equipment and harness. Some of the points they should note when making the inspection called for by Paragraph 379, National Guard Regulations, 1922, are:

Improper feeding, in regard to amounts of grain and hay and the hours of feeding.

No means of screening oats.

Improper inspection of oats and hay to see if they comply with specifications.

Dirty feed boxes.

Dirty forage.

Lack of appreciation of the amount of water a horse needs.

Rusty nails in corrals and snag nails in stalls and corrals.

"8. A special report should be forwarded when it is found that no improvement is being made in the care of equipment or animals of a unit where the care is not up to the standard."

For the Corps Area Commander:

FRANK S. COCHEU,
Chief of Staff.

(NOTE:—"Animal Management, 1908", to which reference is made in Paragraph 6, may be purchased from annual allowance funds.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

9. The following memoranda as to use of cleaning material is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant General's Office.

Washington,

1922.

CLEANING MATERIAL ISSUED, AND ITS EFFECTS.

1. The three materials issued for the care of leather equipment are:

Castile Soap

Saddle Soap

Neat's-Foot Oil.

In order to employ them intelligently, a clear understanding of the properties of each is essential.

2. (a) Castile Soap is a powerful cleaner, frequently containing an excess of free alkali which renders it an active agent in removing oil, sweat and dirt. It has no tendency of itself to soften or preserve leather.

(b) Saddle Soap is only mildly cleansing and has no free alkali. On the other hand, it has a considerable amount of uncombined fatty substance available for softening and preserving purposes.

(c) Neat's-foot oil has no cleansing properties but is used solely to soften and preserve leather which has lost its oil through exposure, washing or as a result of prolonged storage. Although leather will not be injured by the application of an excess of oil, it will be greatly darkened and the oil will continually ooze out and soil the clothing under the action of the sun's heat.

3. With the above properties in mind the logical employment of these agents is obvious—

(a) When leather equipment is first received from depots it is usually clean. It is, however, generally stiff, hard and dry. The use of a cleaning agent is not required, but the equipment should be lightly *oiled* at once.

(b) The mild cleansing and preserving properties of *saddle soap* will then serve to keep the leather in good condition under normal conditions for from one to four weeks.

(c) From time to time—and particularly after the equipment has been exposed to rain and mud, or to excessive sweat of man or beast, all surface dirt, oil, salt, sweat, and mud should be entirely *removed* by thorough washing with *castile soap*. The leather is then partially dried in the shade, and a very light coating of neat's-foot oil applied.

(d) The normal use of *saddle soap* is then renewed, until a thorough cleansing is again necessary.

Incl. 1.
sb/—proof—sfa

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Adjutant General's Office,

Washington,

1922.

A NEW METHOD FOR CLEANING AND PRESERVING LEATHER.

A new method, which has received limited but very thorough test, and which is very highly recommended, is as follows:

Melt one pound of paraffin. Pour in one and one-half ounces of Three-in-One Oil (or any other non-drying oil). Add one gallon of gasoline; and thoroughly mix.

Clean the leather and dip in the above for about half a minute; *then dry in the sun.*

This is not only a preservative but a cleaner, and very much easier and quicker done than the regulation method, and after quite a lengthy test, has been found excellent. This method also prevents mildew.

incl. 2.
sb/—proof—sfa

10. Published herewith is a tabulation furnished by the Militia Bureau as to Federally recognized units to June 30, 1922:

NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY DIVISION—UNITS FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TO JUNE 30, 1922.

Source of information: Militia Bureau.

Authorized number of units by Branch for each Infantry Division:

Infantry 74; Field Artillery 22; Engineers 7; Medical 7;

Air Service 1; Trains 5; Special Troops 6; Total 122.

By unit is meant the smallest unit which is administered on the basis of a company.

Federally Recognized to June 30, 1922

Div.*	Strength	State	Units						Total Units	
			Inf.	Field	Engr.	Medical	Air	Spec.	Recognized	Authorized
26th	6,464	Massachusetts	55	22	7	1	1	5	92	
27th	9,780	New York	74	22	7	7	1	5	122	
28th	8,937	Pennsylvania	74	22	7	7	1	5	121	
29th	5,666	Maryland	28	3	—	5	1	—	87	
		Dist. of Col.	—	—	6	—	—	—		
		Virginia	37	3	—	1	—	1		
		Tennessee	11	—	—	—	—	—		
30th	5,961	North Carolina	18	—	1	—	—	1	81	
		South Carolina	18	1	—	1	—	1		
		Georgia	18	10	—	1	—	—		
		Wisconsin	37	11	1	—	—	5		
32nd	7,998	Michigan	37	10	—	2	—	4	109	
33rd	4,760	Illinois	52	19	—	—	—	1	72	
		North Dakota	15	—	—	—	—	—		
		South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34th	6,356	Minnesota	19	11	—	—	1	1	84	
		Iowa	37	—	—	—	—	—		
		Missouri	34	—	7	—	—	—		
35th	6,410	Nebraska	18	—	—	1	—	—	94	
		Kansas	15	18	—	—	—	1		
36th	5,875	Texas	74	3	—	—	—	—	83	
37th	7,931	Ohio	73	22	7	7	—	5	120	
		Indiana	36	5	7	2	—	1		
		Kentucky	17	9	—	1	—	1		
38th	6,835	West Virginia	15	—	—	—	—	—	95	
		Louisiana	15	4	—	1	—	—		
		Mississippi	17	—	2	—	—	1		
		Alabama	19	6	—	2	—	2		
39th	6,269	Florida	15	4	—	—	—	1	91	
		California	36	5	—	—	—	—		
		Utah	—	6	—	1	—	—		
40th	3,220	Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	
		Washington	18	10	—	1	—	1		
		Oregon	23	1	1	1	—	—		
41st	4,998	Idaho	5	2	—	—	—	—	69	
		Montana	6	—	—	—	—	—		
		Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Vermont	18	—	—	—	—	—		
43rd	4,668	Connecticut	18	—	—	1	—	—	65	
		Maine	18	4	—	—	—	—		
		Rhode Island	—	4	—	2	—	—		
		New York	37	—	—	—	—	—		
44th	5,872	New Jersey	27	4	7	7	—	1	83	
		Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Arizona	6	2	—	—	—	—		
45th	5,247	Colorado	18	2	—	—	—	—	77	
		New Mexico	—	1	—	—	—	—		
		Oklahoma	37	10	—	—	—	—		

* 31st and 42nd Divisions not allotted; Arkansas furnishes Corps and Army Troops, & 1 Regt. of Inf. not assigned to a Division; New Hampshire furnishes Corps and Army Troops.

NATIONAL GUARD
INFANTRY DIV.

B-7 (1922)
STATISTICS BRANCH GENERAL STAFF
WAR DEPARTMENT

7-18-22

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor of Pennsylvania,

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant General.

Official :

.....
Adjutant.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S" OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., October 13, 1922.

Bulletin {
No. 9. }

1. The following communication from the Militia Bureau relative to Engineers School is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

September, 21, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR: State Authorities interested in detailing National Guard Engineer Officers to Regular Army Engineer School.

Subject: Course for National Guard Officers at Engineer School.

1. Arrangements have been completed for providing a six weeks course this year for National Guard student officers at Engineer School, Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

2. The customary three months period had been shortened to six weeks, and instead of being held in the autumn as heretofore, the course will extend from April 15th to May 31st, 1923.

3. The change in duration was adopted for the purpose of enabling those National Guard officers to attend the School who could not get away for a longer period, while the shift from Autumn to late Spring was made in order to permit the class to devote as much of the six weeks as possible to practical instruction out of doors. During the late Spring the average number of inclement days is less at Camp Humphreys than during the Autumn. At the same time the course will end early enough to enable the student officers to return to their organizations before the opening of the National Guard field encampment season.

4. If the officer personnel of National Guard Engineer Organizations were more largely made up of practicing engineers it would perhaps have been advisable to have restricted the course to the late Fall and Winter periods when engineers are not engaged on field work and consequently have time to spare for other duties. However, with the National Guard service there are not enough practicing civil and mechanical engineers to cause this point to outweigh the advantages of a Spring session.

5. The Militia Bureau has been repeatedly notified of the difficulties encountered by the state authorities in their efforts to secure National Guard officers for Regular Army service school attendance for periods as long as three months. It has been made clear that comparatively few men can get away from their business for three months without suffering undue losses or running the risk of finding their positions filled by some one else on their return. Due to the small number of student officers allotted each year to the Engineers both on account of insufficient appropriations and also because of the relatively small enrollment in that branch, it would no doubt be possible to find enough candidates out of the 275 National Guard Engineer officers enrolled to fill the quota, but there would always remain a great proportion of such officers who, for the reason given, could not hope to have the benefit of attending the school. It is to reach that class of officers that the shortened course will be provided.

6. Assuming 48 half days to the scholastic month for instruction periods, the six weeks course will consist of 72 half days, apportioned as follows:

Infantry Drill	8 half days.
Infantry weapons	4 half days.
Target Practice and Musketry	12 half days.
Minor Tactics	12 half days.
Map Reading and Sketching	10 half days.
Military Courtesy	4 half days.
Field Engineering	20 half days.
Not allotted	2 half days.

Total

72 half days.

7. In addition to the above subjects, the student officers will be given practical instruction in guard duty by having at least one tour as officer of the guard for the post. Equitation will also be provided for to a limited extent outside of the scheduled hours.

8. Some objection has been made to the proposed course on the score of its being too much like "officers' training camp stuff." There are also one or two National Guard Engineer regiments fortunate enough to have field officers so situated that they can get away for a month or more of each year and so deeply interested in military work that they would like to have a course provided for them at some Regular Army service school.

9. The Militia Bureau wishes that money enough could be secured from an ohdurate Congress to permit the attendance of every National Guard officer who desired to take a course at any military school whatever, but failing any such good fortune, it seemed that the best thing to do under the Bureau's present poverty stricken circumstances was to provide for the training of those officers who need the instruction most. More than one Engineer officer on duty with the National Guard has reported that the junior officers of the organization under his charge needed teaching in the fundamentals of military science. Such a statement might imply a lack of suitable officer material in that particular regiment or it might mean that the Instructor has been unable to provide for the individual instruction of the junior officers because of the pressure of work connected with the training of the organization as a whole.

10. Naturally the thing to do, in the one case, is to get better junior commissioned personnel, and, in the other case, to have the Engineer School take over one or two of these officers each year for a thorough overhauling on elementary and practical lines. This is not much but it is better than nothing, and things may so improve in the future that other classes of officers can be considered.

11. Such a policy is simply that of concentrating on the training of the least advanced rather than the more experienced. The Militia Bureau would like to see both classes well provided for, but with the limited funds at hand it is helieved that the wisest expenditure is to invest in competent company officers. These company officers are the men who come in direct contact with the recruits who are constantly on hand in a National Guard unit. With due acknowledgment of the importance of the field officers' responsibilities, the Militia Bureau believes that organizations should be built from the ground up.

12. The Engineer School authorities assure the Militia Bureau that the instruction of the National Guard student personnel will be supervised by officers who have had experience with the problems that are peculiar to National Guard development. Major Robert S. Thomas, C. E., who has served as Instructor in a number of States, will doubtless be employed on this duty, and

it is probable that Lieut. Colonel P. S. Bond, C. E., now on duty with the 112th Engineers in Cleveland, Ohio, will also be called on to assist in the instruction of the National Guard class at Camp Humphreys.

13. The amount of money allotted for this year will cut down the attendance to about one half of the number that could be taken care of at the Engineer School. Probably not more than a dozen officers of the average grade of first lieutenant can be accommodated. Something depends on the amount that will have to be expended for the travel expenses of the student officers but the regiments farthest from Washington will not be handicapped on that account. Those regiments, however, that have already sent officers to the school during the past two years cannot be given the same degree of consideration as that extended to those regiments that have not yet had this privilege.

14. The Militia Bureau is now ready to receive recommendations from the state authorities interested in this matter.

15. On account of the shortage of money it will not be practicable to provide this year for the attendance of National Guard Engineer enlisted men at service schools. All of the small amount available will be expended on instruction of officers.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—Applications should be forwarded through channels to The Adjutant General so as to reach this office not later than March 15, 1923.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

2. The following communication of the Militia Bureau relative to Ordnance reports is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

September 22, 1922.

Subject: Reports on Ordnance Office Form No. 87.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. It has been reported to this office that delay has occurred in the submission by United States Property and Disbursing Officers of quarterly reports of artillery material on hand, as required by instructions on the back of outside sheet of Ordnance Office Form No. 87. The delay is alleged to be due to failure on the part of organization commanders to submit their reports to the United States Property and Disbursing Officers promptly at the end of the quarter. The information contained in these reports is necessary in order that the Corps Area Ordnance Officers may be informed at all times as to the location of the material referred to above.

2. The Secretary of War therefore directs this office to request that necessary instructions be issued to insure the prompt rendition of these reports in accordance with the instructions mentioned.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

3. The following communication of the Militia Bureau relative to correspondence course for officers of the Medical Corps is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

September 27, 1922.

Subject: Correspondence Course, Medical Department.

To: All Adjutants General and Medical Department Instructors.

1. An officer of the Medical Corps who stated that he completed the basic correspondence course in 1916 under orders from the Adjutant General of his state, and requested credit for same, was informed as follows:

"Credit may be taken for any part of the Correspondence course for medical officers which has been completed, and for which a certificate has been furnished by either the Instructor or the Militia Bureau, and this credit may be obtained by forwarding such certificates to the Instructor at present conducting the course."

For the Chief, Militia Bureau:

GEORGE F. BALTZELL,
Assistant.

(NOTE:—Officers concerned who have not received their credit should make claim for same. Such claims should be forwarded through channels to this office.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

4. The following communication relative to impersonation of U. S. Army Officer is published:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 5, 1922.

Subject: Impersonation of Officer.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The Adjutant General, State of Minnesota, has informed this office that recently a man of the following description, representing himself as Major Harvey Hayes, U. S. Army, reported to the Commanding Officer, 135th Infantry, at Minneapolis, Minn., stating that he had been sent by the Militia Bureau to check all property, especially finances, and to act as an Instructor in paper work:

Height about 5 feet, 8 in.; weight approximately 135 lbs; build, slender; narrow face, pitted and freckled; dress, old uniform of issue type, braid on sleeve frayed, puttees without spurs; general appearance discredit to the Army.

2. This man also called at the above named organization in company with an officer representing himself as Colonel Godecke.

3. A few days later "Major Hayes" presented a check on the First National Bank of Minneapolis for \$800.00, giving the name of Colonel Erle D. Luce as a reference. He also contracted bills at several mercantile establishments which have not been paid.

4. Both of these men intimated that they intended to proceed to other states when their work in Minnesota had been completed and have thus far avoided apprehension by the police.

5. These men are not agents of the Militia Bureau and it is requested that all concerned be notified to keep a sharp lookout for them and promptly advise the local police in case they make their appearance.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—Any information received relative to the above named imposter should be forwarded by telegraph to this office and the man detained by local police until information is received by the War Department as to action in his case.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

5. The following training memorandum is published for the information of all officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 6, 1922.

Subject: Training Memorandum, August 18, 1921.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard, and all Corps Area and Department Commanders.

1. The Training Memorandum issued under date of August 18, 1921, and in which the training during the armory drill season and field training period, terminating with the annual encampment for 1922 was prescribed, is continued in force during the coming armory drill season.

2. It is expected that policies will be promulgated, not later than January 1923, setting forth the nature of training which will govern the next field training period.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

6. The following communication of Headquarters Third Corps Area, relative to use of Mark III Fuze, is published for information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA,
OFFICE OF THE CORPS AREA COMMANDER,
Baltimore, Maryland,

September 15, 1922.

Ord. O.

Subject: Precautions in using Mark III Fuze.

To: Commanding Officers of camps, posts and stations, Adjutants General of States & District of Columbia, Instructors of the National Guard, U. S. Property & Disbursing Officers, & Professors of Military Science & Tactics with R. O. T. C. Units within territorial limits of the 3rd Corps Area.

1. The following letter from The Adjutant General of the Army, AG 471.82 (Misc) dated September 12, 1922, is quoted for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"1. The sensitiveness of the Mark III (instantaneous) fuze used by the Field Artillery demands that certain special precautions be taken when using it. All field artillery organizations under your jurisdiction will therefore be furnished the following instructions:

"2. When using Mark III (instantaneous) fuzes, the fuze must be handled with the greatest care. The hood must never be removed before the projectile is in the hands of No. 2 for loading. No. 3 removes hood after the round is in the hands of No. 2 for loading. After the hood has been removed, the fuze must be examined by No. 3 to make certain that the spiral is in its proper position and that the weighted end of the spiral does not project beyond the washer on which it rests. *A Mark III fuze without the spiral must never be used.* If one is received without the spiral, or if the spiral has been accidentally removed in handling, it is at once reported to the executive who will cause it to be destroyed."

By command of MAJOR GENERAL BAILEY:

R. C. LANGDON,
Adjutant.

(NOTE:—Officers of the Artillery will note the above precaution, and great care will be exercised in handling Mark III Fuze.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

7. The following indorsement of Headquarters Third Corps Area, dated September 16, 1922, is published:

1st Ind.

1. The school for bakers and cooks at Camp Dix, N. J., is not included in the list of schools of that class to which officers and enlisted men of the National Guard may be sent. Commissioned Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are selected for attendance at service schools by the Governors of States in accordance with the allotment of officers and men made to their respective States, by letter from these headquarters, August 14, 1922.

2. The schools for bakers and cooks at which the attendance of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard is authorized is as follows:

is as follows:					
	Officers				
Location	Course			Course begins	Course ends
Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.	Bakers	and	Cooks	Any time	Two months
Ft. Benning, Ga.	"	"	"	" "	" "
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	"	"	"	" "	" "
Pres. of S. F. Calif.	"	"	"	" "	" "
Schofield Bks. H. T.	"	"	"	" "	" "
Ft. Riley, Kans.	"	"	"	" "	" "

Enlisted Men					
Location	Course		Course begins	Course ends	
Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.	Bakers	and Cooks	15th ea. month	last	4 months
Ft. Riley, Kans.	"	"	"	"	"
Ft. Benning, Ga.	"	"	"	"	"
Ft. Sam. Houston, Tex.	"	"	"	"	"
Pres. of S. F. Calif.	"	"	"	"	"
Schofield Bks. H. T.	"	"	"	"	"

For the Corps Area Commander:

E. R. HOUSEHOLDER,
Assistant Adjutant.

(NOTE:—While no authority has been given by the Militia Bureau for attendance of officers or enlisted men at these Schools,

still if applications are received they will be forwarded individually for request for individual action. Such request must be forwarded through channels.—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

8. The following Circular Letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 71.

August 28, 1922.

Subject: Reduced Regular Army Tables of Organization not applicable to National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

Tables of Organization have recently been published prescribing the personnel of Regular Army units at reduced strength. These Tables have no application whatever to National Guard units. The 1920 Regular Army Tables and the modified Tables based thereon, issued by the Militia Bureau, are still effective for the National Guard.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 72

September 5, 1922.

Subject: Change in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

The Secretary of War directs that the following change in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Paragraph 694, Article XVII, will be changed so as to read as follows:

"Army Regulations (C. A. R. 129, August 1, 1922) provide that while sick in hospital the ration of enlisted men will be computed as follows: For all hospitals for tuberculosis patients, regardless of bed capacity, at the actual cost of the ration plus 100%; for all other hospitals, at the cost of the ration plus 50%.

The subsistence charges for both officers and enlisted men will be accounted for with the hospital fund.

Medicine charges at the rate of 25 cents a day for both officers and enlisted men to be deposited to the credit of the proper appropriations.

Charges for subsistence and medicines, so far as Federal funds are concerned, are limited to the periods of the encampments, and charges for subsistence for officers must be met from funds other than Federal (see Par. 695 (b))."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 8, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 73.

Subject: Property dropped under statements of charges without survey proceedings.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and the Finance officers of all Corps Areas.

1 Reference is made to Circular Letter No. 61 of this office dated July 21, 1922, on the above subject, paragraph 2 of which is amended to read as follows:

"2. An original and five copies of the statement of charges should be prepared and routed as follows:

1 copy retained by organization commander.

2 copies forwarded to the Property and Disbursing Officer.

The original and two copies fastened to the payroll on which the charge is made and transmitted therewith to the disbursing officer whose duty it is to make payment on the rolls.

Of the two copies received by the Property and Disbursing Officer, one will be retained for his information and the other forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau."

2. Necessary instructions in connection with the foregoing amendment should be issued to every one concerned in order that all cases of this kind maybe handled uniformly.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
*Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 9, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 74.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations; 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes, in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:..

"Paragraphs 211 and 212 are eliminated from National Guard Regulations and paragraphs 207 and 213 are changed to read as follows:—

"207. No person hereafter commissioned as an officer of the National Guard shall be federally recognized as such unless he first shall have successfully passed the tests as to his physical, moral and professional fitness which the President shall prescribe. The examination to determine such qualifications for commission shall be conducted by a board of three commissioned officers appointed by the corps area commander from the Regular Army or the National Guard or both.

"213 When a vacancy occurs in any commissioned grade of the National Guard, except when in Federal service under draft,

the appointing authority of the State where such a vacancy exists will appoint an eligible person to fill the vacant grade. Application for Federal recognition of officers so appointed, will be made in prescribed form by the adjutant general of the State direct to the Militia Bureau, accompanied by the following papers:

Oath of office on Form No. 337-1, A. G. O.

Copy of letter or order of appointment or promotion.

Copy of letter or order of assignment to an existing vacancy.

Sufficient information to show how vacancy was created.

Personal history on Form 108, M. B., unless this record on revised form (edition Jan. 16, 1922) has been previously transmitted to the Militia Bureau.

Physical examination on Form 95, M. B., unless

(a) record of such examination made within six months from date of application is filed in the Militia Bureau, or

(b) is being prepared for transmission with the record of the Examining Board in the case.

Examination required by Section 75, National Defense Act, may be conducted any time. A candidate for federal recognition may be ordered by the adjutant-general of the State to appear for examination either before or after date of appointment. The examination will be conducted by a board appointed by the corps area commander in cooperation with the State authorities. Except for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps, an examining board shall consist of three officers—one from the Medical Corps, and two, chosen when practicable, from the corps, department, or arm to which the applicant being examined belongs, all of grade, if practicable, equal to or higher than that for which the applicant is being examined, and at least one of whom should, if practicable, be an officer of the Regular Army. In the examination of chaplains, one member of the board will, when practicable, be a chaplain. Proceedings of each examining board appointed under the provisions of this paragraph will be forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau, through the corps area commander, who will indorse thereon, his approval or disapproval and, in the event of disapproval, his reasons therefor."

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 12, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 75.

Subject: Revision of National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General, United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and the Commanding Officers of all Corps Areas.

1. In view of the provisions of General Orders No. 6, 1922, which transfers authority for accomplishing National Guard requisitions from the Chief, Militia Bureau to the several Corps Area Commanders, it has become necessary to effect certain changes in paragraphs 851 (a) and 865 (a) of the National Guard Regulations, 1922, in order that the various Corps Area Commanders will receive copies of all reports of survey covering National

Guard property to enable them to act intelligently on requisitions covering articles to replace like articles which have been lost, destroyed, stolen, or rendered unserviceable by fair wear and tear in the service. In view of these facts paragraphs 851 (a) and 865 (a) of the National Guard Regulations, 1922, are amended as follows:

"851 (a) Reports of surveying officers will be made out in quintuplicate, on Form No. 196, A. G. O. (except in cases where a common carrier, or an individual other than the accountable officer is held responsible, when an original and six copies of the report will be prepared) and forwarded to the adjutant general of the State, who will in turn forward same to the Chief, Militia Bureau, with the recommendation of the governor thereon. When final action shall have been taken, one copy of the report of survey will be returned to the property and disbursing officer and one copy forwarded to the corps area commander by the Militia Bureau.

"865 (a). When survey proceedings are instituted by an organization commander, report of survey should be made out as required by paragraph 851, with the exception that an additional copy should be prepared and all copies forwarded to the property and disbursing officer. When final action on the report of survey shall have been taken, one copy will be forwarded by the Militia Bureau to the corps area commander and the original and one copy will be returned by the Militia Bureau to the property and disbursing officer, who will retain the copy and forward the original to the organization commander to serve as the latter's voucher."

2. The foregoing amended paragraphs are effective at once and necessary instructions should be issued to insure compliance by all concerned with the amendments.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 13, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 76.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Paragraphs 947, 963, 970 and 971 will be changed to read as follows:—

"947. Forage, bedding, salt, vinegar, horseshoes, and horse-shoe nails may be furnished, upon requisition, for animals for Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, ambulance companies, wagon companies, signal organizations, howitzer and machine-gun troops of the National Guard in quantities not to exceed those authorized for the Regular Army. Blacksmith's coal and veterinary supplies in quantities prescribed in paragraph 969 may be purchased locally by the property and disbursing officer for the State, provided authorization for such cash purchase shall have been granted by the corps area commander. The bills covering same shall be forward-

ed to the corps area commander for settlement from funds allotted his corps area by the Militia Bureau. Requisition for blacksmith's coal and veterinary supplies should be submitted separately from requisitions for other supplies and forwarded to the corps area commander for necessary approval. The number of animals to be so supplied will not exceed 32 for each battery, headquarters or service battery of Field Artillery, troop, Engineer company, ambulance company, wagon company, or signal company, and four for each battalion headquarters, regimental headquarters, howitzer or machine-gun company.

"963. All changes in the number of animals in any organization and the date of each change will be promptly reported to the Chief, Militia Bureau, and to the corps area commander by the adjutant general of the State concerned.

"970. Requisitions for supplies should reach the corps area commander at least sixty days in advance of the period for which the supplies are required.

"971. Should supplies not reach organizations before the expiration of the period for which issues have been made, a request by telegraph should be sent to the corps area commander, for authority to make necessary purchases in the open market until the supplies on the requisitions are received. Vouchers for such authorized emergency purchases should be forwarded to the corps area commander for settlement from funds allotted his corps area by the Militia Bureau. (See Pars 947 and 965).

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 18, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 77.

Subject: Reports of survey covering property worn out by fair wear and tear in the service.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. Reports of survey covering property which has been worn out or rendered unserviceable by fair wear and tear in the service should show on the face of each copy the approximate or actual length of time in use and nature of the service to which such property has been subjected. The omission of this data, which are required in every case before the survey can be intelligently acted upon by this office, has occasioned considerable correspondence and delay in the past.

2. It is therefore requested that hereafter care be taken to include this information in all surveys of the character mentioned above.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—When property worn out by fair wear and tear is returned to the State Arsenal for action without survey, a statement giving dates when such property was received by the organization must accompany the request.—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

September 26, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 78.

Subject: Correspondence Courses.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard, and all Corps Area Commanders.

With reference to correspondence instruction for officers of the National Guard, the following is transmitted for the information of all concerned:

1. There are two classes of correspondence instructions that may apply to officers:

- (a) The Army Correspondence Courses.
- (b) Correspondence courses initiated and conducted within the State.

2. As to 1a, the following should govern:

Paragraph 5b, Regulations for Army Correspondence Courses, War Department, December 17, 1921, which authorizes National Guard personnel to pursue such courses, must be understood as extending to such personnel in a purely voluntary and individual capacity. Should the course be thus engaged in, it will be under the same conditions as govern the personnel of the Organized Reserves. The direct supervision of the work must necessarily fall to the Instructor of the Regular Army affiliated with the organizations to which the individual belongs. Final action regarding the work of individuals pursuing this course will be taken by the authority designated by the Corps Area Commander to handle such courses. When an individual pursues this particular course under the above conditions, the effort expended cannot be allowed to interfere in any respect with the duty pertaining to other courses of instruction required of him by his superiors. Whether the local Instructor can perform, in addition to his normal duties, the work required in connection with the Army Correspondence Courses, is a matter of first importance. Such demands on his time are necessarily subsidiary to those connected with his primary duties. These duties concern the organization with which he is affiliated as well as other instruction that may be required.

3. As to 1b the following should govern:

With reference to the type of correspondence work an officer should pursue, its nature and scope should be left logically to the recommendation of local Instructors after consultation with proper National Guard commanders. An Instructor is in a position best to judge of the needs of those officers pertaining to his sphere of duty as well as the means best suited to meet these needs. Therefore, there should be freedom on his part to recommend the particular type of correspondence instruction which he considers best suited to the situation. Such may take the form of the Army Correspondence Courses in full, any modification of these courses, or substitution of different subject-matter. If the Army Correspondence Courses are adopted in full for any officers, the procedure indicated in paragraph 2 above will be necessary. If these courses are used as a basis only, or if different subject-matter is decided upon, then the ultimate method of conducting and disposing of this instruction will rest with the State authorities, based upon the recommendation of the Instructors concerned.

4. In carrying out any correspondence instruction, the senior Instructor should coordinate the work of Instructors. Normally he should not be required to perform detailed work connected with solutions submitted by students. Exception to this principle might

be necessary, as, for example, if there be one Instructor only on duty with a State, or, otherwise, where special and unusual circumstances make it imperative.

5. Each Adjutant General should promptly communicate with the Corps Area Commander regarding the particular scheme of correspondence instruction which it is intended to adopt.

Thereafter the Corps Area Commander should be kept informed regarding such correspondence instruction and in the manner desired by such Commander.

By direction of the Secretary of War;

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

October 2, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 79

Subject: Armory Drill Pay.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

By decision of the Comptroller General of the United States, dated September 15, 1922, quarterly payments for armory drills to the National Guard were ruled as not being authorized by law, but legislation authorizing quarterly payments was enacted on September 22, 1922; therefore, quarterly payments beginning with the period ended September 30, 1922, are authorized.

By direction of the Secretary of War;

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

October 3, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 80.

Subject: Issue of Cotton and Denim Clothing, National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. Recognizing the desirability, and in fact necessity, for additional cotton clothing for use of National Guard troops attending encampments, recent arrangements have been made whereby one pair of cotton breeches will be furnished each enlisted man in addition to the cotton uniform now prescribed and supplied, the one uniform heretofore furnished being insufficient for requirements from the viewpoint of cleanliness, sanitation and the soldierly appearance of the men.

2. A 50% increase in the present allowance of denim or fatigue clothing is also authorized.

3. Issue of the additional clothing will be made without charge against National Guard funds and all States will submit requisitions to the Corps Areas for the quantities now prescribed if issue has not heretofore been made.

4. Tables of Equipment should also be amended in accordance with the foregoing.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE:—Requisition should be made for this additional clothing, and request should state "In compliance with Circular Letter No. 80, M. B."—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

October 4, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 81.

Subject: Issue of Signal Equipment to National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The Appropriation Act approved June 30, 1922, provides that none of the funds appropriated for "Arms, Uniforms, Equipment, etc. For Field Service, National Guard," for the fiscal year 1923, shall be used for the purchase of signal material. The Militia Bureau is, therefore, without authority to approve the issue of any signal material except such as may be available from surplus or reserve stock now on hand and purchased for the U. S. Army.

2. In this connection, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army has advised this Bureau that only those articles shown on the accompanying list can be issued without charge against National Guard funds.

3. Requisition for such of the articles listed as may be required should be submitted to the proper Corps Area Commander. Attention is invited to Note 1 on the list requiring the items to be priced and indicated on the requisition, in order that the Issuing Depot may make the necessary 4% charge for packing and handling. This charge and the cost of transportation of the supplies are properly payable from funds allotted to the Corps Areas.

GEO. C. RICHARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

SIGNAL MATERIAL WHICH CAN BE FURNISHED THE
NATIONAL GUARD WITHOUT CHARGE AGAINST
NATIONAL GUARD FUNDS.

Books, field message	\$.14
Buzzers, service, type EE-63	34.85
Carts, wire, type N, Signal Corps, type K-1	1090.00
(The harness for this wire cart is issued by the Quartermaster Corps).	
Clips, test, frankel11

Disc, cipher06	
(Requisitions are usually submitted for this item calling for "Cipher Device." The Cipher Device, type M-94 is not to be issued to the National Guard, but the requisition should be edited to read "Cipher Discs." The Cipher Device costs \$2.83, and is for issue to the regular army only.)		
Envelopes, field message01	
Flag kit, type M-42, combination	3.76	
Ground rods, type GP-1627	
Insulators, wooden knob	4.30	per M
Kits, flag combination standard, type M-42	3.76	
Knobs, wooden, insulator	4.30	per M
Reels, breast, type RL-9	5.30	
Rods, ground, type GP-1627	
Set, Airplane, radio receiving, type SCR-59	446.83	
Set, amplifier, French, 3-ter	125.00	
Set, French, type E-10-Bis	850.00	
Set, radio receiving, type SCR-54A	147.86	
Set, radio telegraph, pack, type SCR-49	639.10	
Set, radio, telephone, type SCR-67-A	1106.00	
Set, radio, telegraph, type SCR-74	231.43	
Switchboard, type BD-9	19.40	
Wire, buzzer, type W-45, on 1/2 mile spools	13.40	mi.
Wire, outpost, single, type W-43	32.50	mi.
Wire, outpost, twisted pair, type W-44	113.50	mi.
Wire, outside distributing, 17 B & S, type W-38	.019	ft.

Note 1. These items will be issued free to the National Guard. In forwarding requisitions to depot these items must be priced and indicated on requisition, in order that depot may make necessary 4% packing and handling charges.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

October 5, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 82.

Subject: Equipment for Medical Units, National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

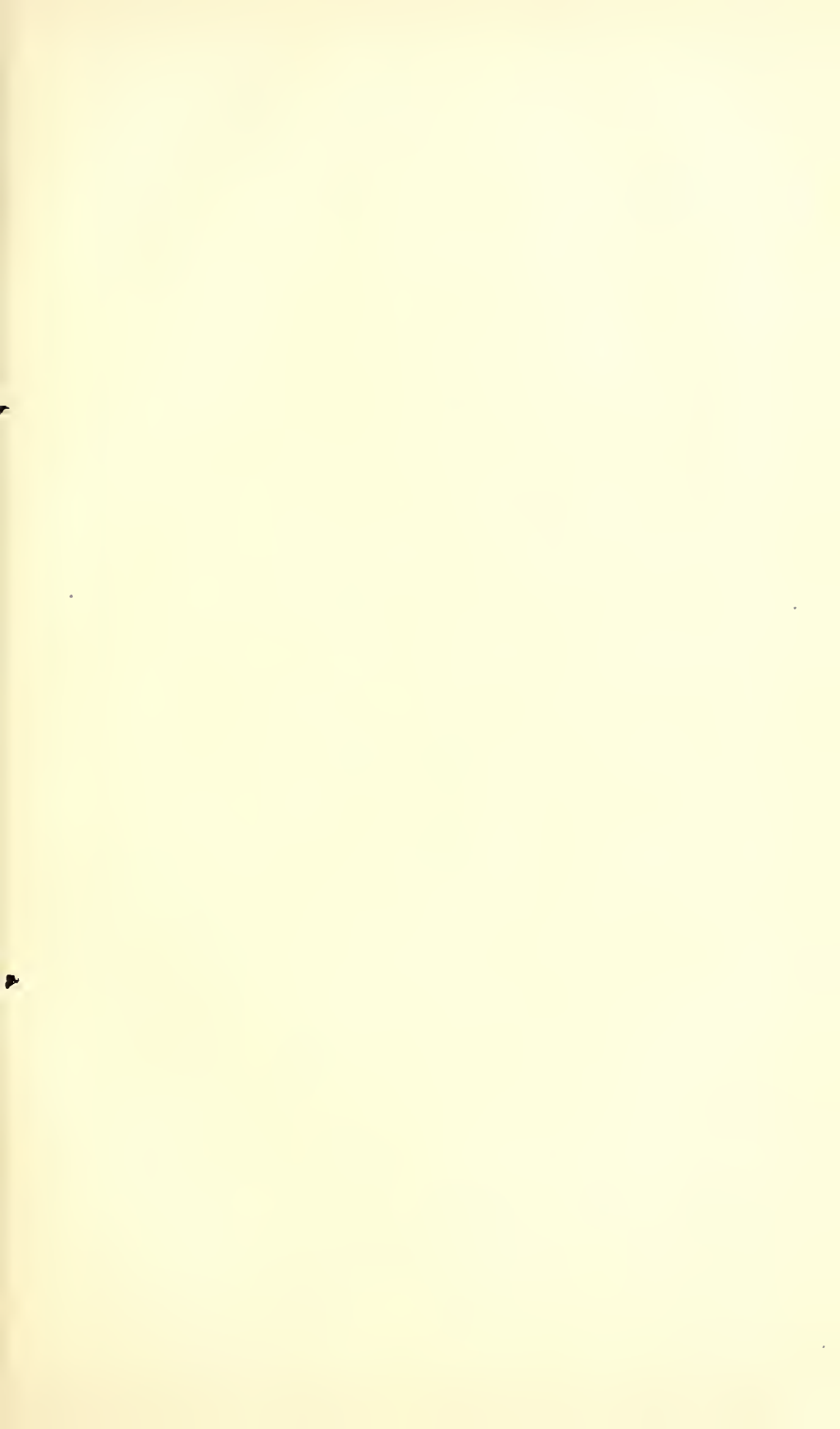
1. It is requested that additional equipment as specified herein be furnished medical units of the National Guard as indicated, and if available, and that Tables of Equipment for Medical Department units of the National Guard, prepared and distributed by the Militia Bureau be amended accordingly:

Sanitary Company—The following items of Quartermaster property should be added to page four of Sanitary Company equipment:

- 1 Trailer, tank, 300-gal,
- 1 Trailer, kitchen,
- 1 Truck, 1½ to 2-ton cargo,
- 1 Motorcycle, with side car,
- 1 Bicycle.

Veterinary Company—One wagon, escort (4 mule), complete, with harness, should be added to the Quartermaster property for each Veterinary Company on page 3 of list of veterinary equipment.







COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, Pa., *October 27, 1922.*

Bulletin {
No. 10. }

1. Referring to Paragraph 2, Bulletin No 7. A.G.O., c.s., (Page 2), publishing a communication from Finance Officer, U. S. A., dated June 26, 1922, relative to Federal pay of Band and Mounted Section of Service Troop, the following extract from communication of the Finance Officer, U. S. A., Philadelphia, dated September 1, 1922 is published as supplemental to the previous communication of the Finance Officer:

September 1, 1922.

File 240-AD (P.N.G. Harrisburg)

Subject: Pay, Band and Mounted Section.

To: The Adjutant General, Pennsylvania National Guard,
Harrisburg, Pa.

1. Your Bulletin No. 7, dated July 20, 1922, has just been received unofficially, and with reference to letter from this office, above file number, dated June 26, 1922, published on page 2 of the above mentioned Bulletin, your attention is invited to the fact, that at the time letter was written this office was under the impression that 28 men was the minimum strength of the Mounted Section, of the Service Troop. Since that date we have learned that the minimum strength of the Mounted Section of the Service Troop is 33 men, and that of the Band 17 men.

2. For drill purposes it would be necessary that 60% of 33 men, i.e., 20 men be present with 50% of the officers to entitle the latter to Armory Drill pay.

3. With exception noted, the letter as published is correct and contains the views of this office, which have been confirmed by the Comptroller General in his decisions.

S. B. McINTYRE,
Finance Officer, U. S. A.

2. The office of the Senior Instructor, Pennsylvania National Guard, has been moved from the rooms of The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., and is now located in the Masonic Temple, corner Third and State Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., and all communications to the Senior Instructor, (Colonel C. A. Martin) will be sent to that address.

3. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 7, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 84.

Subject: Change in paragraph 348, National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard, and all Corps Area Commanders.

The Secretary of War directs that the following change in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"348. In time of peace an enlisted man who has been extended Federal recognition as a member of the National Guard will not be discharged before the expiration of his period of enlistment except—

(1) By order of the President or the Secretary of War.

(2) By order of the Governor of a State—

(a) On account of disability.

(b) To accept a commission in the Regular Army or the National Guard.

(c) For the purpose of enlistment in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

(d) On account of a bona fide permanent change of residence to another State or a foreign country.

(e) In case of prohibited enlistments, as provided in paragraph 321.

(f) In compliance with an order of one of the United States courts or a justice or judge thereof or a writ of habeas corpus.

(g) Inaptitude, etc., as provided in paragraph 354 of these regulations.

(h) On sentence of imprisonment by a civil court, whether suspended or not.

(i) On sentence of a *special* or general court-martial.

(j) *Upon application of an enlisted man, when approved by the Secretary of War.*"

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 12, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 85.

Subject: Examination National Guard Officers.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The time set for the completion of the examinations of National Guard officers for qualification under Section 75, National

Defense Act is extended to December 15, 1922. Circular Letter No. 43, Militia Bureau, dated May 16, 1922, is amended accordingly.

2. An officer of the National Guard who on December 15, 1922, has *not* qualified before an examining board of three officers under Section 75 of the National Defense Act, is *not* entitled to Federal pay. This applies to every officer of the National Guard, even though he may have been extended federal recognition by the War Department (a) subject to examination under the now obsolete paragraph 218, National Guard Regulations, or (b) upon waiver of tests for normal and professional fitness under the now obsolete paragraph 208, National Guard Regulations.

3. On December 15, 1922, all forms of federal recognition extended by the War Department will cease in the case of those officers who, for any reason, have failed to qualify in the grade and branch of service before a board under Section 75, National Defense Act, and all such persons cease to be officers of the National Guard within the meaning of that Act. This applies also to officers of the National Guard Reserve.

4. Attention is invited to Circular Letters, Militia Bureau, No. 43, dated May 16, 1922; No. 58, dated July 15, 1922, and No. 74, dated Sept. 9, 1922.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 13, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 86.

Subject: Appointment of National Guard Officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The following information on the above subject is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. Section 37, National Defense Act; has been amended so that it now reads in part, as follows:—

“Any person commissioned in the National Guard and recognized as a National Guard officer by the Secretary of War, may upon his own application, be appointed as a reserve officer in the grade held by him in the National Guard. *****Promotions and transfers shall be made under such rules as may be prescribed by the President. *****”

2. The above changes in the law remove the former restrictions as to legal eligibility, which were explained in Circular Letter No. 74, M.B. 1921, and which precluded favorable action in many cases of officers desiring appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps. As the law now stands, any federally recognized officer of the National Guard is legally eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the grade he holds in the National

Guard. It is to be noted that an officer must have passed the examination before a board of three officers as required by Section 75 National Defense Act before he can be considered as a federally recognized officer of the National Guard.

3. Under date of October 6, 1922, The Adjutant General of the Army, in A.G. 315, O. R. C. (10-6-22), subject, "Dual Status of Reserve Officers and National Guard Officers", transmitted to the Chief, Militia Bureau, the following outline of the procedure which will be followed by The Adjutant General in cases involving appointment, promotion and transfer in the Officers' Reserve Corps to effect identity of grade and section in the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Guard.

(a) Appointments may be made in the Officers' Reserve Corps to the same grade and section as that held in the National Guard under federal recognition, except that where the National Guard officer is eligible by reason of previous commissioned service in the Army for a grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps higher than his federally recognized grade in the National Guard, he will not be appointed to the lower grade without first having expressed his willingness to accept the lower grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

(b) In the case of an officer now holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps of a grade lower than his federally recognized grade in the National Guard, he will be *promoted* to a higher grade if advancement of only one grade is involved; otherwise he will be *appointed* to the higher grade, acceptance of the new appointment to vacate the present commission.

(c) In no case will an appointment or promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps be made to a grade higher than the federally recognized grade in the National Guard, except where the officer has heretofore been discharged from the Officers' Reserve Corps because of inequality of dual status and makes application for restoration of the higher grade.

(d) Where an officer already holds a commission in O.R.C. and is federally recognized in a lower grade in the National Guard, he will be permitted to retain Reserve Commission in higher grade.

(e) Where an officer already holds a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and is federally recognized in the National Guard in the same grade as his O. R. C. commission, but in a different section, he will be transferred, without application, to the section in the O. R. C. identical with his National Guard commission.

(f) For the purpose of action under these instructions, federally recognized National Guard Status will be understood as referring only to those officers who are federally recognized and carried on the active list of the National Guard, and *not* to officers who are in the National Guard Reserve or on the National Guard retired list.

4. A new blank application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps has been approved and is known as Form No. 423a, A. G. O. Copies of this form will be distributed, under separate

cover, without requisition therefor. This form will hereafter be used instead of the form prescribed in Appendix 1, Special Regulations, No. 43, War Department, 1921. In connection with the instructions on Form No. 423a, A. G. O., attention is especially invited to the requirement that two original copies must be transmitted to The Adjutant General of the Army. These applications will be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State and the Chief, Militia Bureau. Unless specifically requested in an individual case, the report of physical examination required by paragraph 2 of Instructions, Form No. 432a, A. G. O., will not be submitted with the application. The fact that the officer is a federally recognized National Guard officer will, in general, be accepted as sufficient to establish his physical qualifications for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

5. Where an officer has already submitted to The Adjutant General of the Army the data contained on Form No. 423a, A. G. O., another form need *not* be completed and forwarded. In such cases, e. g., cases involving transfer or promotions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, an official request for that action will be sufficient. In this connection, where cases are discovered by The Adjutant General of the Army involving discrepancies in grade, or branch, or both, identity of the two commissions will be effected without any request from the individual concerned, so far as such action is possible under the procedure outlined in paragraph 3 above.

6. The Militia Bureau has been retaining the applications for appointments in the Officers, Reserve Corps of those who were not legally eligible for appointment in the same grade and branch as their National Guard commissions under the previous law. These applications, for those officers who are now active, federally recognized National Guard officers, have been forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army for appropriate action. No further applications from the officers concerned in this procedure are therefore necessary.

7. The Militia Bureau believes that the best interests of the service require that each active federally recognized officer of the National Guard should be appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps, the two commissions to be identical in grade and branch of the service.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(Note—Special communication, together with blank forms, is now being prepared and will be sent direct to officers concerned from this office.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 18, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 87.

Subject: Preparation of Pay Rolls.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. Department and Corps Area Commanders, when examining and approving National Guard pay rolls for armory drill under

the provisions of Section II, paragraph 7, b, (4), of General Order No. 6, W. D., 1922, are requested to cause the following certificate form to be placed in the body of each pay roll and signed by some officer having knowledge of the facts:

"I certify that the officers on this pay roll have successfully passed the examination conducted by a board as prescribed under the provisions of Section 75 of the National Defense Act for the grades in which pay is claimed."

2. Finance officers having paid claims of National Guard officers for armory drill pay on pay rolls not containing the certificate mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof, are requested to obtain and file certificates in the following form with each pay roll involved:

"I certify that the following officers have successfully passed the examination conducted by a board as prescribed under the provisions of Section 75, of the National Defense Act for the grades set opposite their names."

Name.

Grade.

3. Department and Corps Area Commanders are requested to designate an officer having knowledge of the facts to prepare and accomplish the certificates mentioned in paragraph 2, and forward same to the finance officer concerned.

4. United States Property and Disbursing Officers having paid claims of National Guard officers covering the fifteen day field training period for the current calendar year will take the action prescribed in paragraph 2 for finance officers but will obtain the certificates from the Adjutant General of the State or Territory.

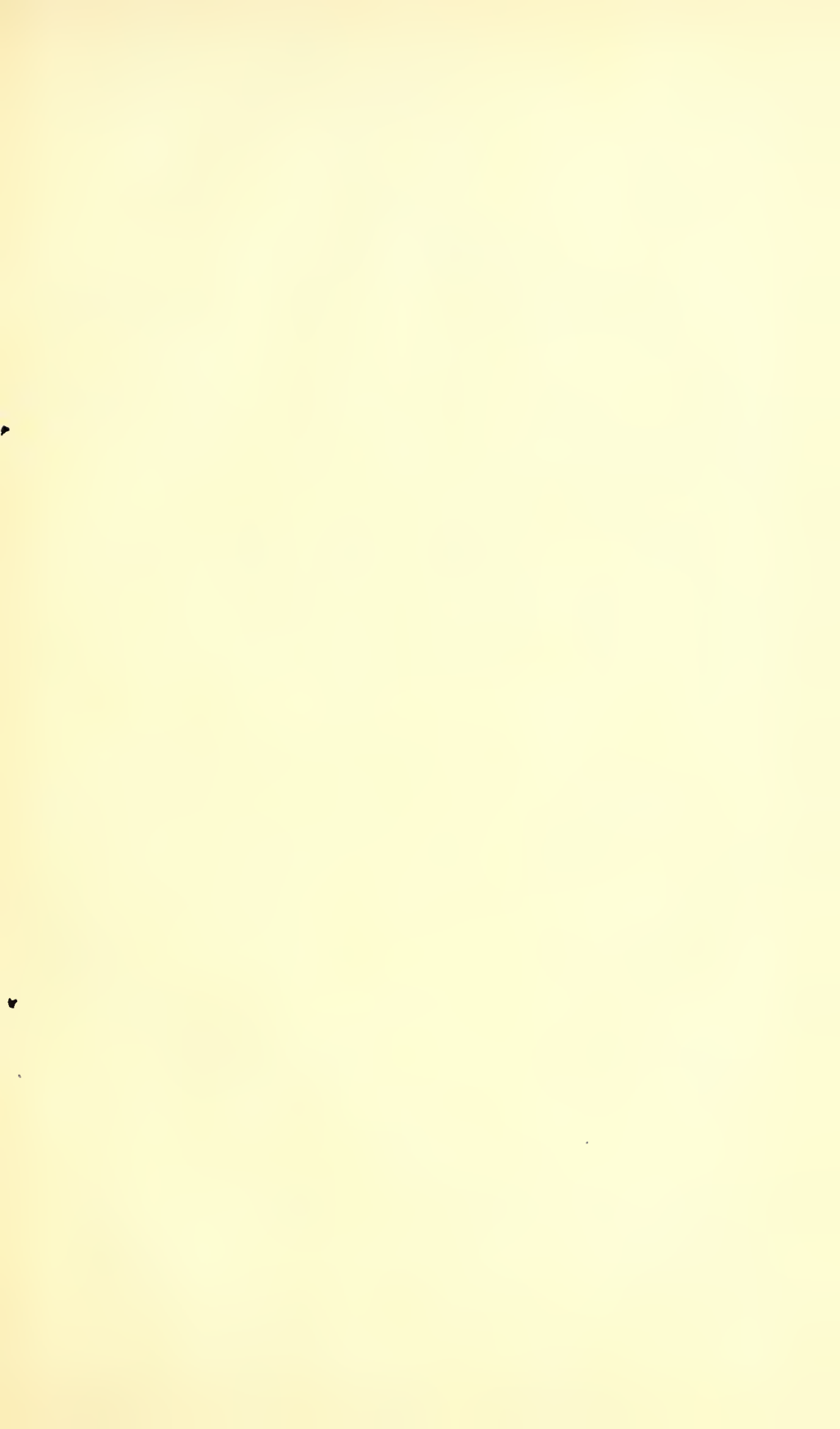
5. The foregoing provisions are tentative only and will be superseded when conditions admit of simplification.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant General.

Official :

.....
Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, Pa., *December 1, 1922.*

Bulletin
No. 11.

1. Published herewith is communication of the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Philadelphia, dated October 26, 1922, relative to overpayment of field officers, and in connection therewith is also published Finance Memorandum No. 87, dated Washington, D. C. October 20, 1922:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY,

Office of the Finance Officer,

2620 Gray's Ferry Road,

Philadelphia, Pa.

October 26, 1922.

Subject: Overpayment, Field Officers, P.N.G.

To: Colonel Carl A. Martin, Inf., D. O. L., Senior-Instructor, Pennsylvania National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa.

1. Under a recent decision of the Comptroller General, dated October 13, 1922, published in Finance Memorandum No. 87, Office, Chief of Finance, dated October 20, 1922, it appears that this office has overpaid all field officers \$20.83, each, for Armory Drill pay during the fifteen day period they were in camp and drawing Federal pay. To quote from the decision; the Comptroller General held in part as follows:

"* * * That is, armory drill pay *at the monthly or annual rate* is not payable when not in an armory drill pay status, and the rate is subject to reduction for failure to perform the prescribed units of service.

"The statute prescribes a maximum rate of pay per month or per annum, and the regulations prescribe the maximum amount and character of duty that must be performed to earn the maximum pay; but the regulations may not change the statutory monthly or annual rate to a rate per drill or unit of service. It is urged the intention was that officers above the grade of captain not belonging to an organization should receive \$500 a year exclusive of such time spent in encampments but the law as enacted does not so provide. It provides a rate of pay per year or per month and further provides that pay shall not accrue to any officer during a period when he shall be lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade in the Regular Army."

2. The same condition appears in the overpayment of captains and lieutenants not on duty with an organization. After an examination of the rolls your office and the office of The Adjutant General, Pennsylvania National Guard, Harrisburg, Pa., will be informed of the amount of overpayment in each case. The following is a quotation from the decision referred to above insofar as relates to captains and lieutenants not on duty with an organization:

“* * * One of the illustrations found in the correspondence is that of an officer of the class being considered (captains and lieutenants not on duty with an organization) who during a month performed all of the duties of service prescribed but who on the first and second days of the month was entitled to and received the full Federal pay of his grade; and it is stated that such an officer under the decision of January 27, 1922, and the regulations, is entitled to three-fourths of the maximum pay, although he was in an armory drill pay status during 28/30 of the month and performed all the service required for the entire month. This is incorrect. The officer is entitled to 28/30 of the monthly armory drill pay of his grade. To illustrate; take the case of a captain not belonging to an organization who is entitled to 4/30 of the base pay of his grade per month for the satisfactory performance of his appropriate duty. His monthly pay is \$26.67 and for the month during which he is in armory drill pay status (28 days) and performs all of the units of service prescribed during that month, he is entitled to 28/30 of his monthly pay, or \$24.89. That is, armory drill pay *at the monthly or annual rate* is not payable when not in an armory drill pay status, and the rate is subject to reduction for failure to perform the prescribed units of service.”

3. This office is in receipt of only one copy of the memorandum referred to above and as soon as additional copies are received your office will be furnished with a copy.

S. B. McINTYRE,
Finance Officer, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of Chief of Finance,
Washington.

October 20, 1922.

FINANCE MEMORANDUM NO. 87.

Pay of National Guard Officers not belonging to Organizations.
The following decision rendered by the Comptroller General of the United States under date of October 13, 1922, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

“I have your letter of August 22, 1922, requesting elaboration and application to particular cases of decision of January 27, 1922, 1 Comp. Gen., 392.

“It was held in that decision that the armory drill pay fixed by section 109 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended and reenacted by section 47 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 783, for officers of the National Guard above the grade of captain and for officers below the grade of major not belonging to organizations for the satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties accrued from day to day while the officer was in an armory drill pay status and that this pay was not payable for periods when the officer was lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade in the Regular Army.

“Such difficulty as there is in the matter seems to arise from a confusion of the provisions made for the pay of this class of officers with the provision made for captains and lieutenants belonging to organizations. These latter (except a portion of the pay of captains commanding organizations) are paid for drills; while the statute provides for the first mentioned class of officers' pay

on an annual or monthly basis for the satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The confusion seems to be due to the regulations issued, which, for officers whose pay is fixed by statute on a montly or annual basis, have prescribed calculations to be made on both the basis of mouthly or annual pay and on the basis of drills or units of duty performed. For example, subparagraphs c and d of paragraph: 928, National Guard Regulations, 1922, provide:

"(c) Captains and Lieutenants not belonging to organizations shall receive a compensation per month at the rate of four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army, when they have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations.

"Officers of this class are on a monthly basis and will be entitled to their maximum pay, provided they have attended four drills, assemblies, or have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations for any month, except that such officers are not entitled to drill pay for the time they are on duty in encampments or camps of instruction and receiving the same pay as officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army. If the number attended during a calendar month is below four, they shall receive for each drill attended, or equivalent duty performed, one fourth of their monthly rate.

"(d) All officers above the grade of captain, whether belonging to organizations or not, when they have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$500 per annum, except that such officers are not entitled to drill pay for the time they are on duty in encampments or camps of instruction and receiving the same pay as officers of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

"For field officers of the line to secure full pay of \$500 per annum they must attend at the rate of 48 assemblies for drill and instruction or perform duty which is certified to by the Regular Army instructor as equivalent thereto while serving an entire calendar year. If the number attended during an entire calendar year is below 48, they shall receive \$10.41-2/3 for each drill attended or equivalent duty performed.

* * * *

"Pay for services as outlined in this subparagraph for a period less than the full calendar and then current year will be based on the ratio that such period of actual service bears to the full calendar and then current year."

"Here is a recognition of the fact that the pay is on a monthly or annual basis if the officer performs the minimum services prescribed for the maximum pay; but if the officer performs less than the prescribed minimum of services, provision is made for payment as for drills. This establishes two bases of payment and one is not in conformity with the statute. The failure to perform the minimum of service prescribed changes the *rate* of pay, not the *basis* of payment. See decision of September 5, 1922, to Lieut. Col. Chas. L. Lanham, where the matter is fully discussed.

"The decision of September 5, 1922, seems to answer all of the questions presented by the correspondence accompanying your letter with the possible exception of the method of calculation where an officer is in an armory drill pay status for less than a full month. One of the illustrations found in the correspondence is that of an officer of the class being considered who during the month performed all of the duties of service prescribed but who on the first and second days of the month was entitled to and received the full Federal pay of his grade; and it is stated that such an officer under the decision of January 27, 1922, and the regu-

lations, is entitled to three-fourths of the maximum pay, although he was in an armory drill pay status during 28/30 of the month and performed all the service required for the entire month. This is incorrect. The officer is entitled to 28/30 of the monthly armory drill pay of his grade. To illustrate; take the case of a captain not belonging to an organization who is entitled to 4/30 of the base pay of his grade per month for the satisfactory performance of his appropriate duty. His monthly pay is \$26.67 and for the month during which he is in an armory drill pay status (28 days) and performs all of the units of service prescribed during that month, he is entitled to 28/30 of his monthly pay, or \$24.69. That is, armory drill pay *at the monthly or annual rate* is not payable when not in an armory drill pay status, and the rate is subject to reduction for failure to perform the prescribed units of service.

"The statute prescribes a maximum rate of pay per month or per annum, and the regulations prescribe the maximum amount and character of duty that must be performed to earn the maximum pay; but the regulations may not change the statutory monthly or annual rate to a rate per drill or unit of service. It is urged the intention was that officers above the grade of captain not belonging to an organization should receive \$500 a year exclusive of such time spent in encampments but the law as enacted does not so provide. It provides a rate of pay per year or per month and further provides that that pay 'shall not accrue to any officer during a period when he shall be lawfully entitled to the same pay as an officer of corresponding grade in the Regular Army.'"

KENZIE W. WALKER,
Chief of Finance.

2. Published herewith is communication of Headquarters, Third Corps Area, dated November 1, 1922, relative to National Guard payrolls:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS AREA,

Office of the Corps Area Commander,
Baltimore, Maryland.

November 1, 1922.

Subject: National Guard Payrolls.

To: The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg,
Penna.

In accordance with paragraph 3, Circular Letter, No. 87, War Department, Militia Bureau, dated October 18, 1922, the senior instructors of the States (including the District of Columbia), under the jurisdiction of this corps area, are designated as the officers to prepare and accomplish the certificates required for National Guard payrolls for their respective States as outlined in paragraph 2 of the Circular Letter referred to herein.

By order of the Corps Area Commander: .

R. C. LANGDON,
Adjutant.

3. The following indorsement of the Militia Bureau is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

5th Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, November 8, 1922. — To the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

It is regretted that, because of the small appropriation made by Congress for this fiscal year for the compensation of help employed to care for material, animals and equipment issued the National Guard, it is impossible to provide a caretaker for service troops at the present time. It is hoped that a sufficient appropriation will be provided by Congress for the next fiscal year to provide caretakers for the equipment issued to service troops.

For the Chief of Bureau:

SIGNED: CREED C. HAMMOND.

Assistant.

4. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITIA BUREAU

Washington

October 24, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 88.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1007. In time of peace, the appointment of warrant officers in the National Guard, will be limited to band leaders. *The band leader (warrant officer) of a National Guard regiment will be appointed by the governor of the State to which is allotted the service company of that regiment. Warrants will be issued by, or by order of, the appointing power, who will be the judge of the professional qualifications of an applicant for appointment.*

1008. A band leader should be of such character and age as to be able properly to enforce discipline in the band section of the service company. Unless especially authorized by the Militia Bureau, for reasons duly presented and considered, no band leader will be federally recognized who is less than 25 or more than 50 years of age at the time of original appointment.

1008½. *The appointments of warrant officers are terminated (1) by death; (2) when they reach the age of 64 years; (3) by discharge for physical disability on recommendation of a board of Medical officers; (4) Upon receipt by them of notification of acceptance by proper authority of resignation; (5) by discharge upon recommend-*

ation of an efficiency board; (6) when dropped from the rolls for an absence without leave for three months; (7) on sentence of imprisonment by a civil court, whether suspended or not; (8) by dismissal pursuant to sentence of a court-martial.

1009. The moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service of a warrant officer may, at any time, be determined by an efficiency board of three commissioned officers. This board will be similarly constituted, and will have the same powers, as the board provided for in paragraph 294.

1010. Application for Federal recognition of a band leader (warrant officer) will be made by the Adjutant General of the State direct to the Militia Bureau. The application will be in the same form as that prescribed in the case of commissioned officers and will be accompanied by the papers listed in paragraph 213.

E. J. Williams,
Executive, for and in the absence
of the Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE—Commanding Officers of organizations having Bands will forward recommendation to the Division Commander, through channels, for the appointment of warrant officers in like manner as recommendations are now forwarded for commissioned officers. In forwarding recommendations for appointment of warrant officers (Band leaders only) full statement of record of service will be given.—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Militia Bureau

Washington

October 25, 1922

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 89.

Subject: Amendment to National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

In order that the Finance Officers of the several Corps Areas may be supplied with necessary information to enable them to audit the organization equipment record of the various National Guard organizations as contemplated by paragraphs 903 and 906 of the National Guard Regulations, 1922, paragraphs 830 and 833 of the regulations cited are amended to read as follows:

“830. Where property is to be shipped by a property and disbursing officer to an organization, or by an organization commander to a property and disbursing officer, four copies of shipping ticket, Q.M.C. Form No. 260, shall be prepared and routed as follows:

- 2 copies to consignee.
- 1 copy to Corps Area Finance Officer.
- 1 copy filed as a temporary voucher to property records of the shipper.

"833. Where property is shipped or transferred from one organization to another, *six* copies of shipping ticket Q.M.C. Form 260, shall be prepared and routed as follows:

- 3 copies to consignee.
- 1 copy to property and disbursing officer.
- 1 copy to Corps Area Finance Officer.
- 1 copy filed as a temporary voucher to the organization equipment record of shipper."

E. J. WILLIAMS,
*Executive, for and in the absence
of the Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.

October 27, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 90.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following additional Paragraph be incorporated in National Guard Regulations:

209½. In time of peace, the following classes of former Regular Army officers are not considered eligible for Federal recognition as officers in the National Guard; dismissed; resigned for the good of the service; dropped from the rolls; retired or discharged under Section 24b, National Defense Act; discharged for failure to pass examinations for promotions or to have provisional appointment made permanent; wholly retired. No officer retired for physical disability will be considered eligible for Federal recognition as an officer of the National Guard, unless a board of three officers of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, or the National Guard, or both, appointed by the Corps Area Commander, shall find that the physical disability for which the officer was retired has been entirely removed, and that no other physical disability exists. Officers retired for reasons other than the above, may, if otherwise qualified, be extended Federal Recognition as officers of the National Guard.

E. J. WILLIAMS,
*Executive, for and in the absence of
The Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT
Militia Bureau
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 91.

Subject: Expenses of Enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the Nantional Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia

Militia, and the Property and Disbursing Officers of the several States.

1. Attention is invited to the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved September 22, 1922, amending Section 67 of the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, which provides in part as follows:

“***For expenses of enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard, including an allowance for quarters and subsistence provided in Section 11 of the Pay Readjustment Act of June 16, 1922, medicine and medical attendance; and such expenses which constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated for the support of the National Guard and shall be paid therefrom and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular State, Territory or the District of Columbia”.

2. This provision of law calls for the subsistence accounts of Sergeant-Instructors on duty with the National Guard to be paid from National Guard appropriations on and after September 22, 1922. These accounts will be paid by the Property and Disbursing Officers of the various States.

3. The vouchers covering payments will be made out on War Department Form No. 369, the rate of subsistence allowance will be as prescribed in War Department Bulletin No. 13, 1922, that is, \$1.20 per day.

4. It will not be necessary for the Property and Disbursing Officers to request a reservation of funds on the books of this Bureau, as such reservation has been made to cover the remainder of the fiscal year 1923. The Amount required to meet this expense should be included in the regular monthly request for funds.

E. J. WILLIAMS,
*Executive, for and in the absence of the
Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 30, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 92.

Subject: Scheme for keeping harness in stables of Field Artillery Units.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following extract from a Quarterly Report of Captain G. A. Greaves, Field Artillery, Instructor with the Virginia National Guard, is quoted:

“A very noticeable improvement in the internal arrangement of the stables of Battery “B” has recently been installed. Hitherto the harness was kept in a harness room, and each time a driver harnessed and unharnessed his pair he was compelled to carry the harness

some distance with the consequent dragging of straps and the entangling of certain parts. The battery commander, Captain William H. Sands of Norfolk, Va., had for some time looked with disfavor upon this system, but as the space for harness pegs, or heel posts, was too limited to permit of these being placed near the stalls, he recently conceived the idea of having a heel post that could move on a vertical track, so that the harness could be hoisted into the ceiling, thus keeping the passage way clear. Accordingly heel posts were so constructed that by means of a rope, a double block and a single block the harness could be elevated so as to clear the way for passing horses. After some experiment the new system was perfected. The drivers stand to heel. A command is given and the rope is released, causing the harness to descend from the ceiling slowly to a convenient height. The driver proceeds to harness his pair in the stall, which is well lighted by large reflectors in the ceiling, and as soon as the harness is removed from the heel post, he pulls the rope causing the heel post to ascend, thus clearing the pass way so that horses may pass freely without danger of striking the heel posts. This system has been in operation for two weeks and promises to be a great success. The harness is protected from dust by the usual harness cover. Photographs of this device are inclosed herewith. By the use of this arrangement, the greatest evil of harnessing with the harness room system is done away with; namely, of mixing the harness and putting the wrong harness on a horse, thus making necessary an additional adjustment of straps. For unless the supervision is exceptionally vigilant, a National Guard recruit will not see the necessity of being careful of the fitting, and to save time he will inadvertently grab a part of another driver's harness without looking at the printed sign on the harness peg. It is believed that this device will prove a great help to battery commanders whose stable space is limited, and it is strongly recommended that this system be considered by those who have difficulties similar to those mentioned above. Specifications for the construction of this device can be obtained from the Commanding Officer, Battery "B", 111th Field Artillery, Norfolk, Va. Its adoption where feasible is highly recommended."

2. It is regretted that the pictures accompanying the report cannot be published, because they give a very clear idea of just how this scheme works. They also show an exceedingly well kept and attractive looking stable.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

October 31, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 93.

Subject: Additional Allowances for Specialists Ratings.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of
Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia

Militia and the Property and Disbursing Officers of the several States.

1. This Bureau, having requested the Comptroller General to review his former decision to the effect that enlisted men of the National Guard of the 6th and 7th grades were not entitled to additional pay when rated as specialists, is in receipt of a communication under date of October 11, 1922, in which he reiterates his former decision and holds as follows:

"The National Guard when not in Federal service is entitled to pay under the provision of Sections 94 and 97 of the Act of June 3, 1916, that is. base pay of grade stripped of all additions accruing to a member of the Regular Army by reason of length of service, special qualifications, rating, etc., and that it is a well settled fact that a specialists rating is not a grade."

Also that,

"Section 14 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat., 632, so far as here material provides:

'On and after July 1, 1922, * * * the pay of enlisted men of the National Guard of the sixth and seventh grades shall be \$1.15 and \$1.00 per day, respectively, whenever they are participating in exercises provided for by sections 94, 97 and 99 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916.'

On and after July 1, 1922, this provision of law fixes the entire and complete pay of enlisted men of the National Guard of the 6th and 7th grades when entitled to pay under sections 94, 97 and 99 of the National Defense Act, and the pay so fixed may not be increased or supplemented notwithstanding the enlisted men of those grades may have been rated as specialists. Your question is answered accordingly."

2. From the above it will be noted that any payments of additional compensation made to enlisted men of these grades under their specialists rating are illegal and will result in suspension by the General Accounting Office.

3. It is suggested that the Property and Disbursing Officers of the several States and Territories, who have made such payments, take the necessary steps to secure a refund from the men involved. After every effort has been made to collect these overpayments it is requested that a report be submitted to this Bureau showing the names of any enlisted men of the sixth and seventh grades who received these overpayments and from whom it is found impossible to make collection, together with a detailed statement of the amounts and dates of such overpayments and the reasons why collection could not be made in each instance.

E. J. WILLIAMS,
*Executive, for and in the absence of the
Chief, Militia Bureau.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 6, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 94.

Subject. Issuance of Transportation Requests.

To: The Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. Attention is invited to paragraph 12, General Orders No. 35, War Department, July 30, 1921, and to paragraph 12, General Orders No. 25, War Department, June 15, 1922, which provides that the memorandum copy of each transportation request and of each bill of lading issued will be furnished to the Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Transportation Branch, as soon as issued.

2. The Militia Bureau is in receipt of numerous complaints from the Chief of Finance to the effect that the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officers of the various States are not complying with these instructions, and in order that these matters may be handled properly and expeditiously in the future it is desired that the Property and Disbursing Officers familiarize themselves with the instructions contained in the General Orders referred to.

3. It is also requested that memorandum copies of all transportation requests issued to date and not forwarded, be transmitted promptly to the Army Finance Officer, Transportation Branch.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 7, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 95.

Subject: Longevity Pay, National Guard Officer.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The question as to whether a National Guard officer when authorized by law to receive Federal pay, would be entitled in computing the increase of pay for each period of three years under Section 3 of the Act approved June 10, 1922, to claim credit for services as a commissioned officer in the State service of the Organized Militia prior to January 21, 1903, having been submitted to the Comptroller General for a decision, the following is furnished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Comptroller General holds that "a national Guard officer when authorized to receive Federal pay for the purpose of Section 3 of the Act of June 10, 1922, may be credited with commissioned service in the Organized Militia as it existed prior to January 21, 1903, upon the existence of the particular organized militia in which he held the commission being established and of the commissioned service therein as heretofore indicated."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 11, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 96.

Subject: Revision in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

M. CHAPLAINS.

292. "(c) In Addition to the general qualifications for appointment a candidate for original appointment as chaplain must be duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization and of good standing therein; he must be recommended for appointment by some authorized ecclesiastical body or by not fewer than three accredited ministers; he must have had *two year's practical experience* as a clergyman."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT. MILITIA BUREAU, Washington.

November 16, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 97.

Subject: Commutation of Quarters to National Guard Officers.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The question as to whether or not National Guard officers were entitled to commutation quarters while in attendance at encampments or military service schools having been submitted to the Comptroller General of the United States for a decision, the following information is furnished for the guidance of all concerned.

2. With regard to commutation of quarters while in attendance at encampments, the Comptroller General held that:

"The basis of the claim for rental allowance is that the officer was on field duty. Section 94, quoted, indicates the purpose of the encampments therein authorized is "for * * * field instruction." Encampments probably simulate field conditions for the purpose of training, but the statute requires *field duty*; and the training here in question is not field duty within the meaning of section 6. See in this connection decision of September 29, 1922, 2 Comp. Gen., ———, case of Major Hazeltime, O. R. C., copy attached, and decision of same date, 2 Comp. Gen., ———, to Captain Melvin Jones, case of Captain Kemph, O. R. C.

"Accordingly, you are informed that rental allowance for dependents is not payable to officers of the National Guard while in attendance at the fifteen days' annual encampment, such encampments not being field duty within the meaning of section 6 of the act of June 10, 1922"

3. With regard to commutation of quarters while in attendance at military service schools, the Comptroller General held that:

"The rental allowance granted by section 6 of the act of June 10, 1922, is an allowance, payable only" if

public quarters are not available." It therefore cannot be definitely said whether officers of the National Guard attending a particular service school are or are not entitled to rental allowance unless the circumstances of availability of quarters there is shown.

"The furnishing of quarters to an officer at his station, adequate for the service upon which engaged, is a furnishing of public quarters, and there is no right to rental allowance should the quarters so furnished be insufficient to house the officer's dependents. 2 Comp. Gen. 47.

"The attendance at service schools is duty at a station for purposes of rental allowance and absence from home is not absence from a permanent station within the meaning of section 6 because his home is not a military station, and hence the absence from home is not within the provisions of section 6 that the rental allowance shall accrue while an officer is on temporary duty away from his permanent station.

"It is assumed that at all service schools quarters for all student officers are available and are adequate for the service upon which the student officer is engaged. If this assumption is correct, you are informed that officers of the National Guard attending service schools are not entitled to the rental allowance."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 17, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 9S.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The Secretary of War directs that the following change in paragraph 206, National Guard Regulations, 1922, and added paragraph 206½, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

206. *Annual Physical Examinations.* Every officer of the National Guard shall be examined physically at least once during the calendar year. Any officer who has not previously been given a physical examination during the year will, during the month of December, be ordered to appear for such examination. The physical examination will be made by an officer of the Medical Corps, Regular Army or National Guard, or if such an officer is not available, then by an officer of the Medical Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, or by an officer of the Medical Corps, National Guard Reserve. The result of the examination will be recorded on the prescribed form and all defects, whether disqualifying or not, will be carefully recorded. In case of disqualification for active military service, the causes therefor will be fully set forth. Reports of physical examination, unless specifically otherwise prescribed will be forwarded to the Adjutant Gen-

eral of the State, who will forward them to the Chief, Militia Bureau, with a statement of any action that has been or will be taken in the case.

206½. Efficiency reports. On December 31st of each year, an efficiency report will be rendered on each officer of the National Guard. The report will be rendered on the prescribed blank form (Militia Bureau Form No. 118) and in accordance with the printed instructions thereon.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE—Circular letter, together with blank form, is now being forwarded to each officer who has not been physically examined for the calendar year 1922.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 18, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 99.

Subject: Service caps to be issued National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officer of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia, and the Commanding Officers of all Corps Areas.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has advised this office that there are 165,000 service caps available for free issue to the National Guard. States desiring any of these caps should submit requisitions for them to their respective corps area commanders at the earliest date practicable.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(NOTE—Instructions have been issued to organization commanders to make requisition direct to the U. S. P. & D. Officer.—*Adj. Gen. Pa.*)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 21, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 100.

Subject: Efficiency Reports 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia. National Guard.

1. Paragraph 206½, National Guard Regulations, 1922, reads as follows:

“Efficiency Reports. On December 31st of each year, an efficiency report will be rendered on each officer of

the National Guard. The report will be rendered on the prescribed blank form (Militia Bureau Form No. 118) and in accordance with the printed instructions thereon."

2. The instructions on the new Form No. 118, M. B., require that this report be prepared by the officer's immediate military superior, on December 31st of each year, and forwarded in turn through the officer of the Regular Army on duty as Instructor with the organization, the next military superior of the reporting officer, through Military channels to the Adjutant General of the State, and the Corps Area Commander to the Militia Bureau. The instructions on the form prescribe the action to be taken by each officer concerned.

3. With respect to the instructions of Paragraph (g) on Form No. 118, M. B., edition of September 1, 1922, efficiency reports will be required on December 31, 1922, only for each officer of the National Guard whose records clearly show that no efficiency report has been rendered on that officer during the calendar year. No report need be submitted on an officer if one has been rendered during 1922, unless, in the opinion of the reporting officer, special circumstances render such action advisable. It is also to be noted that no report is required in the case of an officer who on December 31st has been in the service less than one month.

4. A limited supply of Militia Bureau Forms No. 118, edition of September 1, 1922, will be forwarded to each State headquarters under separate cover.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 22, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 101.

Subject: Armory Drill Pay Rolls for the period October 1 to December 31, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia.

1. The pay rolls for armory drills for the period October 1 to December 31, 1922, should show under the heading "Remarks" opposite the name of each man carried thereon, a statement of the total number of drills attended and for which payment was received from January 1 to September 30, 1922, in order that it may be determined whether payment on the roll for the last quarter of the present calendar year will exceed the maximum of sixty (60) drills per year authorized by law. For instance, if the rolls for the first nine months show that Private John Doe received pay for 48 drills during the period and the rolls for the fourth quarter include payment for this soldier for 13 drills, the account would be suspended by the General Accounting Office.

2. In order to avoid such suspensions it is absolutely necessary that the number of drills paid for be shown as requested above.

3. In this connection attention is invited to paragraph 920, subparagraphs (3) and (f), National Guard Regulations, 1922.

4. The above instructions apply to the old form of pay roll, but on the new pay roll forms there is a column with the heading "Number of drills paid for in previous period or periods", which should be used to show this information.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington.

November 23, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 102.

Subject: Armory Drill Pay of Battalion Staff Officers when actually in command of organization.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The question as to whether a battalion adjutant commanding an Infantry battalion headquarters company was entitled to be paid as an "officer not belonging to an organization" or as an "officer belonging to an organization" having been requested of the Comptroller General, the following information is furnished for the guidance of all concerned.

2. The Comptroller General holds that:

"The battalion adjutant is a battalion staff officer, and it is by reason of that assignment that he takes command of the headquarters company. He does not "belong" to the headquarters company but to the battalion headquarters, composed of himself and the battalion commander. As an officer "not belonging to an organization", 1 Comp. Gen., 392, 394, section 109 provides that he "shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of" his grade, etc. Being in command of the battalion headquarters company by reason of being the battalion adjutant, he has administrative duties with respect to the company, and the \$240 provided by the quoted portion of section 14 of the act of June 10, 1922, being in addition to the pay, generally, provided by section 109, and not being limited as is the \$240 provided in section 109 for captains commanding organizations in addition to the *drill* pay therein prescribed, it follows that the battalion staff officer in command of the battalion headquarters company is also entitled to the additional pay provided for commanding an organization less than a brigade having administrative functions.

"Accordingly you are informed that the battalion adjutant should be paid as an officer not belonging to an organization under section 109 of the National Defense Act and if actually in command of the battalion headquarters company, he may be paid in addition thereto, under section 14 of the act of June 10, 1922, the additional pay therein provided for certain officers when in command of organizations less than a brigade having administrative functions."

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

5. The following is a revised list of officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army now on duty as Instructors and Sergeant Instructors :

LIST OF INSTRUCTOR AND SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR,
ON DUTY WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL
GUARD, AS OF NOVEMBER 30th 1922.

Col. C. A. Martin, Inf. (DOL) Senior Instructor. Masonic Temple,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Lt. Col. Arthur L. Bump, Inf. (DOL) 111th Inf. Armory 32 &
Lancaster, Phila., Pa.
Lt. Col. W. N. Bispham, M. C. (DOL) Sr. Instr. Medical 32
& Lancaster, Phila., Pa.
Lt. Col. R. B. Ellis, Cav. Sr. Instr. Cav. (DOL) 32 & Lancaster,
Phila., Pa.
Major Paul D. Bunker, C. A. C. (DOL) 213th, F. A. 2510 Chew
St., Allentown, Pa.
Major R. H. Jacob, Inf. (DOL) 112th Inf. c/o Erie Board of
Commerce, Erie, Pa.
Major H. C. VADERVEER, F. A. (DOL) Sr. Instr. F. A. 109th,
F. A., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Box 273.
Major Herbert C. Clarkson, F. A. (DOL) 107th F. A., Hunt
Armory, Emerson St. Pittsburgh, Penna.
Major Raymond F. Fowler, C. E. (DOL) Sr. Instr. Engr's Ar-
mory Broad & Diamond Sts., Philadelphia, Penna.
Capt. Wade W. Rhein, C. A. C. D. O. L. 213th C. A. C. A-A.
1232 Chew St., Allentown, Pa.
Capt. Glenn L. Allen, Inf. (DOL) 111th Inf. Armory Bd. &
Wharton, Phila. Pa.
Capt. Bartholomew R. DeGraff, Inf. (DOL) 112th Inf.——
Butler, Penna.
Capt. Charles Deahl, Jr. Inf. (DOL) 110th Inf. Altoona, Pa.,
Box No. 272.
Capt. Arthur Floyd, Inf. (DOL) 111th Inf. Armory, Bd. & Whar-
ton, Phila., Pa.
Capt. Russel T. George, Cav. (DOL) 52nd M. G. Squad. Belle-
fonte, Pa., Box No. 754.
Capt. Horace Harding, F. A. (DOL) 107th, F. A. Hunt Armory,
Emerson St., Pgh., Pa.
Capt. Robert W. King, Q. M. C. (DOL) State Arsenal, Harrisburg,
Penna.
Capt. Maurice L. Miller, Inf. (DOL) 109th, Inf. Armory, Scrant-
on, Penna.
Capt. Otis Porter, Cav. (DOL) 104th Cav. Cotterel-Ebner Bldg.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. J. A. Pickering, F. A. (DOL) 108th F. A., Armory, Bd. &
Diamond Sts., Phila., Pa.
Capt. Theo. W. Sidman, Inf. (DOL) 55th Inf. Brigade Hq. Co.
& Misl. Troops, Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa.
1st Lieut. Cecil J. Gridley, Inf. D. O. L., 112th Inf., 727 West 8th
St., Erie, Pa.
Tech. Sgt. Jonas F. Bitterman, Q. M. C., State Arsenal, Harris-
burg, Pa.
Tech. Sgt. Michael J. Donoghue, Inf., Armory, Bd. & Wharton
Sts., Phila., Pa.
Tech. Sgt. Jesse Maxey, F. A., Armory, Pine St., Williamsport,
Pa.
Staff. Sgt. Benjamin Jacobowitz, Inf., 121 Erie Ave., Grove City,
Pa.
Staff. Sgt. Ira Partin, Inf., Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa.

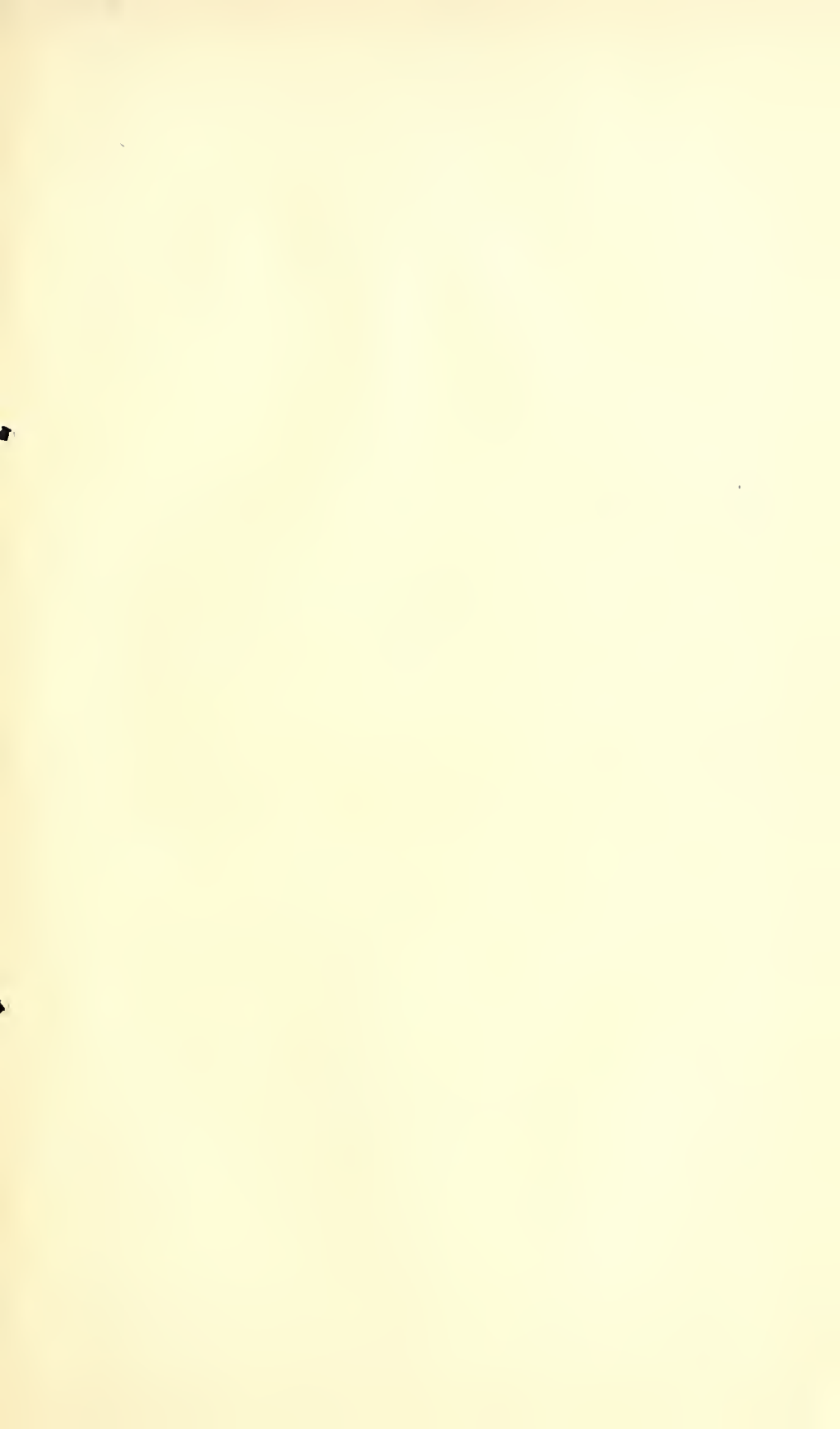
Sgt. John J. Boyle, Inf., Armory, Bd. & Wharton Sts., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Edie Conrad, Inf., Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Sgt. Kenneth G. Corsan, Inf., Masonic Temple, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Sgt. George H. Dreyer, Inf., 13 South 4th St., Lebanon, Pa.
 Sgt. Thomas H. Doby, Inf., Box 414, Kane, Pa.
 Sgt. Charles F. Elsesser, Inf., 148 West 5th St., Erie, Pa.
 Sgt. Alonzo E. Flowers, Inf., 13th Regiment Armory, Scranton, Pa.
 Sgt. Harry A. Frankhouser, Inf., 407 Crawford Ave., Altoona, Pa.
 Sgt. Harry Kasowitz, Inf., 322 Cherry St., Norristown, Pa.
 Sgt. David E. Lane, Inf., 377 Union St., Allentown, Pa.
 Sgt. Richard P. Murtha, Inf., 909 Ninth Ave., New Brighton, Pa.
 Sgt. Walter M. Oates, Inf., Box 234, Washington, Pa.
 Sgt. Robert B. Peterman, Inf., 316 Bowman St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Sgt. Gustave Schoeing, Inf., Armory, Bd. & Wharton Sts., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Peter L. Viola, Inf., 463 Main St., So. Williamsport, Pa.
 Sgt. Joseph A. Cooley, F. A., Armory, Bayard & Thackery Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sgt. Patrick J. Horan, F. A., Armory, Emerson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sgt. Paul R. Jeschon, F. A., Box 273, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Sgt. Frederick W. Melin, F. A. Armory, Bd. & Diamond Sts., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Irwin A. Lex, F. A., Armory, Bd. & Diamond Sts., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. James Sproul, F. A., Armory Emerson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sgt. Robert Stanley, F. A., Armory, Bayard & Thackery Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
 Sgt. William F. Wellner, F. A., Box 273, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Sgt. Thomas L. Wurster, 30 North 18th St., Harrisburg, Pa., (F. A.)
 Tech. Sgt. John Slider, Cav. Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Marvin L. Kafer, Cav., Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Lushion Darrah, Cav., Room 310, Cotterel-Ebner Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Sgt. Robert H. Steltz, Cav., Armory, Bellefonte, Pa.
 Sgt. Walter E. Greene, Cav., Armory, Tyrone, Pa.
 Sgt. Elda L. Phipps, CAC, Armory, Allentown, Pa.
 Sgt. Evan D. Latta, S. C., Armory, Penn Ave & Station Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sgt. Dewey M. Hipp, M. C., Armory, 32nd & Lancaster Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Sgt. Judd Johnson, C. E., Armory, Bd. & Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant general.

Official:

.....
Adjutant.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 30, 1922.

Bulletin }
No. 12. }

1. In returning undelivered drill checks to the Finance officer, Third Corps Area, the following indorsement was received in acknowledgment, which contains valuable information and instructions that should be carefully observed by all unit commanders:

2nd Ind.

Office of the Finance Officer, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Maryland, December 28, 1922, to The Adjutant General, State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.

1. Receipt of checks listed in basic communication is acknowledged and same have been forwarded to the proper disbursing officers.

2. Attention is invited to the fact that the first seven checks listed were issued on September 1, 1921, the next seventeen checks were issued on March 11, 1922, and the remaining two checks on July 27, 1922. It is requested that the Battery Commander's attention be invited to the provisions of paragraph 923, National Guard Regulations, 1922, reading in part, as follows:

"*** Checks which cannot be delivered to a member of the National Guard within thirty days from the date of receipt by an organization commander will be returned by him, through the adjutant general of the State, to the finance officer of the Finance Department who issued said check, with a letter of transmittal stating the reason for non-delivery."

It would be appreciated if organization commanders would return more promptly checks which cannot be delivered, thus complying with the regulations above cited and facilitating the work of disbursing officers.

R. S. Offley
Finance Officer.

2. Information contained in indorsement herewith is published to complete tables of organization:

2nd Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, December 29, 1922 - To The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. Paragraph 2 of 4th Indorsement dated October 5, 1922, from this Bureau to your office regarding the Military Police Company, 28th Division, is amended to read as follows:

"2. The appointment of the additional officers prescribed in table of organization 5-W will be made as follows: When the additional strength reaches 75 enlisted men, one additional officer may be appointed (captain, 1st lieutenant or 2nd lieutenant), where the strength reaches 100 enlisted men, a second additional officer and at a strength of 125 enlisted men, the third additional officer, which would give the full complement of officers, one captain, two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants, as provided in table of organization 5-W."

2. The Secretary of War, therefore, authorizes the promotion of 1st Lieutenant-----to the grade of captain as requested in basic communication.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

3. The following information relative to forage and quarters for private mounts is published for information of all concerned:

4th Ind.

War Department, Militia Bureau, December 6, 1922. - To: The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. There is no objection to keeping animals owned by the organization or by members of the organization in the same stables with Government owned animals, provided their is sufficient room and that the Government animals will not be crowded; also, that no Federal funds are used for their care or forage. Receipted bills for the caretakers employed and for the forage bought for the privately owned animals should be kept by the organization, so that there can be no question with regard to the use of Federal funds for the care and maintenance of these horses.

2. Paragraph 948, National Guard Regulations, provides that the organization owned animals may be cared for and foraged at Federal expense. However, none are being accepted for Federal care at the present time, due to the limited appropriations made for the fiscal year 1923. Animals owned by members of an organization cannot at any time be cared for and foraged at Federal expense.

For the Chief of Bureau,

Creed C. Hammond,
Assistant.

4. The following indorsement of the Militia Bureau relative to pay of officers on account of drills is published for the information of all concerned:

2nd Ind.

War Dept., Militia Bureau, Nov. 15, 1922 - To the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

1. The Comptroller General under date of February 24, 1922, held that an officer in the National Guard is not entitled to drill pay for drills attended during the period the enlisted strength of his company falls below the minimum required for Federal recognition. Therefore, it would appear that if the total number of men enrolled in the organization falls below the number required for Federal recognition the officer can not be paid for armory drills for the period during which the actual strenght of the organization is below that required for Federal recognition.

2. This ruling of the Comptroller General applies with equal force to the payment of the \$240 per year allowed for officers belonging to organizations; that is, the maintenance of an organization at an actual strength of not less than the minimum required for Federal recognition is a condition precedent to the officer's right to receive the additional compensation at the rate of \$240 per year for the period for which he claims such pay.

For the Chief of Bureau:

Creed C. Hammond,
Assistant.

5. The following communication of the Militia Bureau is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 21, 1922.

Subject: Personnel of Tactical and State Staffs.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following War Department policy with reference to the above

subject is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
 War Department, A. G. O., November 19, 1922—To the Chief of
 the Militia Bureau.

* * * * *

2. So far as may be found desirable to do so, division and other headquarters, including the staffs thereof, may be distributed among the several States whose troops are included in the division of other unit. Any change in the present approved War Department allotments of headquarters of division or other units not entirely comprised within a State should be made through and in cooperation with corps area commanders. The selection of officers for assignment to such staffs should be based purely on fitness for the position to which assigned.

3. The instructions to corps area commanders relative to "Allotment of National Guard Troops", contained in letter from this office of October 19, 1920 (AG 323 Misc. Div.) are being modified as indicated in attached copy of letter to all corps area commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. H. Tebbetts,
Adjutant General.

The letter to which reference is made in Paragraph 3 of the indorsement quoted above is as follows:

1. The instructions to all corps area commanders relative to "Allotment of National Guard Troops", contained in letter from this office dated October 19, 1920 (AG 323 Misc. Div.) provide as follows:

Paragraph 16 (G). "Each administrative unit should as far as practicable, be allotted in its entirety to a single state."

Paragraph 17 (d) "In cases where it will be impracticable to organize within a single State all the subordinate units of a National Guard Organization, it is desired that the headquarters thereof be allotted to the State in which, in your opinion, after consultation with the State authorities concerned, it can in time of peace, best perform its functions and be maintained in readiness for mobilization."

2. Instructions relative to "Allotment of Units of the Organized Reserves to Corps Area", contained in letter from this office dated April 5, 1921 (320.1 Pub. Div.) provides as follows:

"So far as possible administrative units shall be organized within the limits of a single State, territory or the District of Columbia."

3. In accordance with these provisions headquarters of certain divisions and brigades, including the commanders and staffs thereof, were allotted to single States, even though the troops composing the divisions or brigades, were allotted to two or more States.

The provisions of the letters of October 19, 1920, and April 5, 1921, referred to above are modified as follows:

Headquarters for brigades, divisions and army corps should preferably be made up from the entire area to which the troops composing the unit are allotted. Company units included in those headquarters should be allotted to localities the same as any other company unit, but the selection of commanders and staffs should not be limited to a single State.

* * * * *

2. The above information is transmitted at this time, as it is felt that advance notice of the above change in policy is most desirable.

3. The Militia Bureau is engaged in the preparation of the instructions to be issued governing the procedure to be followed in order to effect the above action. Just as soon as practicable, these instructions will be promulgated to all concerned.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

6. The following circular letters of the Militia Bureau are published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 103.

November 24, 1922.

Subject: Changes in National Guard Regulations, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

The Secretary of War directs that the following changes in paragraph 629, 907 and 957, and added paragraph 695¹/₂, National Guard Regulations, 1922, be published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

629. In the 15th line omit the words "three times the money value of the rations per diem" and in lieu thereof insert the words and figures "\$1.20 per day." (C. L. No. 103, Nov. 24, 1922.)

659¹/₂. Where National Guard officers or enlisted men die while in attendance with their organizations at authorized encampments from causes not due to their own misconduct, the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains are payable from National Guard appropriations, provided the expense does not exceed \$100., which should be restricted to the cost of casket, shipping case, necessary expenses of preparing the remains for shipment, and transportation expenses of the escort, if any. The escort is limited to one officer or enlisted man. Such expenses are properly chargeable to the subappropriation "Expenses, camps of instruction", provided sufficient funds remain available for the purpose otherwise from funds other than Federal. If more than one officer or enlisted man accompanies the remains, the additional expense is not chargeable against Federal funds and the travel cannot be performed on Government transportation request. (C. L. No. 103, Nov. 24, 1922.)

907. Upon completion of an audit of an organization commander's accounts, the auditor will prepare certificate of audit (Finance Form No. 12) in quintuplicate and statement of balances in quadruplicate, and will forward one copy of each to the corps area commander, the officer whose accounts have been audited, the property and disbursing officer, and the Chief, Militia Bureau, and one copy of certificate of audit without the statement of balances to the Chief of Finance. After a property and disbursing officer's accounts have been audited, a copy of the certificate of audit and statement of balances will be forwarded to him through the adjutant general of the State, and one copy of each to the corps area commander and the Chief Militia Bureau, a copy of the certificate of audit without statement of balances will be forwarded to the Chief of Finance. If the audit is made at the time of a transfer, an additional copy of the certificate of audit and statement of balances will be furnished the officer to whom the property is being transferred. (C. L. No. 103, Nov. 24, 1922.)

957. It will not be the policy of the War Department to make original allotments for supplies for animals or for helpers, or to continue such allotments for supplies for animals or for helpers, or to continue such allotments as have already been made in the cases where the organizations concerned do not receive reasonable State support, where adequate indoor or outdoor facilities for mounted instructions do not exist, when the condition of animals is shown to be unsatisfactory, or where organizations fail to utilize adequately their opportunities for training. (C. L. No. 103, Nov. 24, 1922.)

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 2, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 104.

Subject: Fencing equipment for the National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General and United States Property and Disbursing Officers of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The Quartermaster General has reported to this office that the following articles of fencing equipment are available for transfer to the National Guard without charge against National Guard appropriations, viz:

2406 Masks, Cavalry
8339 Plastrons, Cavalry
13520 Sabers, fencing, wooden
36307 Gloves, right hand.

2. Requisitions for desired fencing equipment should be forwarded to the corps area commanders in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1922.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

(Note:—Requisition has been made by the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer for this equipment and as soon as received it will be issued to organizations.—Adj. Gen. Pa.)

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 4, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 105.

Subject: Material issued to National Guard Field Artillery Units.

To: All Corps Area Commanders and the Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. It is the policy of the Militia Bureau to issue to National Guard Field Artillery units the same amount of material that is issued to a like unit of the Regular Army at peace strength. This, in the case of lettered batteries, means four guns, or four howitzers, and a reel cart, and, except for the 155—mm. guns, a certain number of caissons. Briefly, the reasons for this policy are as follows: in a national emergency the National Guard is considered first line troops, and the chances of equipping it during the initial stages of an emergency are very slight, hence it should be equipped at all times to go into action: there are the same number of guns or howitzers for both war and peace strength, extra caissons or ammunition trucks being the only difference between war and peace strength material.

2. The Militia Bureau believes that from a training point of view there should be at the station of each Field Artillery unit the following material:—

(a) Divisional and G. H. Q. Field Artillery—75—mm. Guns, horsed.

For a lettered battery—one firing battery (4 guns, 4 caissons, and 8 limbers) and one reel cart.

For a Battalion Hq. Det. and Combat Train—4 caissons, 4 limbers, and 1 cart and reel.

For a Service Battery—4 escort wagons.

For a Headquarters Battery—one cart and reel.

(b) Corps Field Artillery—155—mm. Howitzers, motorized.

For a lettered battery—1 firing battery (4 howitzers, 4 howitzer

limbers, and 8 caissons) and one reel and cart. Also nine 5—ton tractors.

For a Battalion Hq. Det. & Combat Train—4 trucks, F. W. D. cargo, one reel and cart and one 5—ton tractor.

For a Service Battery—4 trucks, F. W. D. cargo.

For a Hq. Battery—one reel and cart and one 5—ton tractor.

(c) Corps Field Artillery—155—mm. Guns, Motorized.

Special exceptions will be made in the case of lettered batteries due to the great weight and bulk of this gun.

Other than lettered batteries will conform to like units of 155—mm. Howitzer regiments.

3. The Militia Bureau has no objections to having the rest of the material of the units stored at some central location in the State provided the storage facilities are suitable and it is well cared for. Also where several units are grouped in one armory and drill on different nights there is no objection to having all the material of certain units stored at the central location provided there is for the training of each unit on its drill night the equipment listed above.

4. The Militia Bureau will not recognize Field Artillery units whose armory facilities are not adequate for the care and storage of this minimum amount of material or where the armory is so constructed that this material cannot be used for the training of the personnel. In addition, there should be stable facilities at the station of each horsed unit for thirty-two animals. Because no more animals can be issued during the present fiscal year, due to lack of sufficient appropriations, this last provision will not be insisted upon provided the State authorities will agree to provide the necessary stable accommodations when horses become available for issue. In northern climates where the winters are long and cold, an indoor riding hall is essential for the proper training of the horsed units; this is strongly urged but not required.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 6, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 106.

Subject: Revision of National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The following change in paragraph 957, National Guard Regulations, 1922, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

957. It will not be the policy of the War Department to make original allotments for supplies for animals or for helpers, or to continue such allotments for supplies for animals or for helpers, or to continue such allotments as have already been made in cases where the organizations concerned do not receive reasonable State support, where adequate indoor or outdoor facilities for mounted instruction do not exist when the condition of animals is shown to be unsatisfactory, or where organizations fail to utilize adequately their opportunities for training. (C. L. No. 106, Dec. 6, 1922.)

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 107.

December 7, 1922.

Subject: Officers and Enlisted Men drilling with organizations other than their own.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The question as to the legality of payment of armory drill pay to officers who performed drills with organizations other than their own, having been referred to the Comptroller General of the United States in view of a previous decision that such payments were unauthorized, the following decision is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"There has been received your letter of October 31, 1922, in which it is stated in substance that under supposed authority of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, March 10, 1921, 96 MS. Comp. Dec., 730, to Capt. Brett, case of Capt. Hascall, R. I. N. G., payments were made by disbursing officers to medical officers for armory drill pay for drills performed with organizations to which they may not have been attached for medical duty, and therefore in order that suspensions of such payments be not made in the accounts, an effective date be fixed, say November 1, 1922, for decision of September 14, 1922, 13 MS. Comp. Gen., 622, to Major Thibadeau, case of Lieut. Irby, Va. N. G.

"The decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury March 10, 1922, which was supposed to be authority for the payments now in question related to whether a medical officer whose name appeared on the pay roll of *Headquarters* of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Rhode Island National Guard for the semiannual period July 1 to December 31, 1920, and who by the certificate therein quoted was shown to be a member of the *Headquarters*, was entitled to armory drill pay as an officer "belonging to" or as "not belonging to" an organization under section 109 of the National Defense Act, as amended by section 47 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 783. The pay roll bore notation that on a prior roll the officer had been paid for "5 drills with C. A. C., R. I. N. G.". The concluding paragraph of that decision was:

"Upon facts appearing it is concluded that payment to Captain Hascall should be made under so much of the provisions of said section 47 as relates to officers below the grade of major not belonging to organizations'".

"The decision did not pass upon directly, nor by indirection approved, payments for which it has been cited.

"The matter of such payments was not determined in the decision of September 14, 1922. The disbursing officer's reason for submitting the claim of Lieut. Irby was that it was an individual claim, the officer's name not having been included currently on the rolls of the proper unit. With respect to the facts of that case it was said:

"It does not appear that the officer was assigned or attached to Company F for the performance of medical corps duties but that he voluntarily and without direction participated in the drills of the infantry company. From the report of the regimental commander it would appear that there was no information as to the duties assigned to or performed by the officer until the officer himself reported thereon, and the officer—a medical officer—claims that he drilled with an infantry company. Whether this is a satisfactory performance of his appropriate duties as a medical officer as fixed by regulations of the Secretary of War is first for consideration by the War Department and not by this office".

"It is inferred from your letter requesting an effective date for this decision that War Department is of the opinion medical officers (and

probably other staff officers) are not entitled to credit for drills with line organizations to which they are not assigned or attached by competent orders; the "satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties" not requiring or contemplating such drills under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"The matter appears to be one not specifically presented for decision at any time, although the conditions appear to have come to attention through the decision cited. The administrative view now being, and apparently correctly so, that credit is not authorized for staff officers attending drills of line organization to which they are not assigned or attached. I believe the matter may be viewed as of such doubt heretofore that payments of armory drill pay made prior to November 1, 1922, to staff officers for attending drills with line organizations to which they were not assigned or attached may be passed to the credit of disbursing officers making payments, if the payments are otherwise correct".

2. Acknowledgement of the receipt of this communication is requested.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 8, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 108.

Subject: Change in National Guard Regulations.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The following change in paragraph 508 (a), National Guard Regulations, 1922, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

508 (a) While in actual attendance at a service school enlisted men of the National Guard shall receive the same pay and allowances, *including allowances for quarters, subsistence and travel* to which an enlisted man of the Regular Army of like grade would be entitled for attending such school, college or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college or practical course of instruction, and for the necessary period of travel to and from his home station. The allowance for subsistence while traveling shall be at the rate of \$2.25 per day, as prescribed in Bulletin No. 13, War Department, 1922. They are not entitled to pay or allowances while absent on furlough. (C. L. No. 108, Dec. 8, 1922)

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 109.

December 9, 1922.

Subject: Payment of \$240 per annum Armory Drill Pay.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

I. The question as to whether a captain commanding an organization is entitled to the \$240 per annum in view of the fact that less than 60%

of the enlisted strength was present at all drills during the semi-annual period having been submitted to the Comptroller General of the United States for a decision the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

There was received November 9, 1922, your letter of September 13, 1922, requesting decision whether you are authorized to pay supplemental payroll therewith transmitted of Company "B", 142nd Infantry, Texas National Guard, for the semi annual period ended December 31, 1921, containing the claim of Captain Karl C. Young, for pay at the annual rate of \$240 as a "captain commanding an organization" during the period he was in an armory drill pay status.

It is stated that the officer was not paid drill pay at the rate of 1/30 of the monthly base pay of his grade for each drill attended—
* * * * for the reason that less than 60% of the enlisted strength was present at all drills held during the period."

That is, the attendance of enlisted men at each of the drills was less than 60% of the enlisted strength of the company.

Section 109 of the National Defense Act as amended by Section 47 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 783, so far as here material, provides:

"Captains and lieutenants belonging to organizations of the National Guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army for each regular drill or other period of instruction authorized by the Secretary of War, not exceeding five in any one calendar month, at which they shall have been officially present for the entire period, and at which at least 50 per centum of the commissioned strength and 60 per centum of the enlisted strength attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours. Captains commanding organizations shall receive \$240 a year in addition to the drill pay herein prescribed."

The question is thus whether the conditions for the payment of *drill pay* attach also to the annual pay provided for captains commanding organizations. The conditions are attached only to the *drill pay* proper; the additional pay provided for captains commanding organizations was intended as compensation for the performance of duties in connection with the company other than drills. That this is the correct construction of the provision is evident by a reading of that portion of section 14 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat., 631, providing the same annual pay, in addition to pay provided in section 109, for officers other than *captains* commanding organizations. That provision is:

"Hereafter, in addition to the pay authorized in section 109, Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920, field officers and lieutenants of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade, and having administrative functions shall receive \$240 per year for the faithful performance of the administrative duties connected therewith, * * *."

Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the pay at the annual rate of \$240 provided for a captain commanding an organization is payable for the satisfactory performance of his duties as the organization commander under regulations of the War Department while in an armory drill pay status under section 109. The decision cited, 1 Comp. Gen., 449, considered only the drill pay proper to which the conditions fixed in the first sentence of section 109 apply, and is not affected by the decision herein.

The voucher and related papers are returned herewith, and if the voucher is otherwise correct you are authorized to pay it.

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
Washington.CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 110.

December 11, 1922.

Subject: Pay and allowances of National Guard members attending Military Service Schools.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following decision of the Comptroller General of the United States regarding pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard selected to attend military service schools, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I received November 14 your letter of November 8, 1922, reading as follows:

"Section 99 of the National Defense Act as amended by the Act of September 22, 1922, 42 Stat., 1035, reads as follows:

"National Guard officers and men at service schools, and so forth: Under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any State or Territory or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the National Guard to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States, except the United States Military Academy, or to be attached to an organization of the same army, corps or department to which such officers or enlisted men shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an Army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises; and any such officer shall receive out of any National Guard allotment of funds available for the purpose, the pay and allowances provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, for officers of the National Guard when authorized by law to receive Federal pay and the travel allowances provided in Section 12 thereof, and any such enlisted man shall receive therefrom, except as otherwise provided in section 14 of the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, the same pay and allowances, including allowances for quarters, subsistence, and travel to which an enlisted man of the Regular Army of like grade would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction, and for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station.

"Prior to the amendment of the above quoted section, officers and enlisted men of the National Guard were only entitled to pay and allowances while in actual attendance at service schools, their pay beginning on the date of their arrival and terminating on the date of their relief. A great deal of time is lost by officers and enlisted men in traveling to and from service schools, especially in the case of students from Hawaii and Porto Rico and many of the States remote from the schools, during which they are not entitled to pay, and it was with a view to correcting this injustice that amendment of Section 99 of the National Defense Act was requested.

"Question has arisen as to whether Section 99 of the National Defense Act, as amended, accomplished what was intended. Decision is requested as to whether officers and enlisted men of the National Guard selected either to attend a service school, or to be attached to an organization of their arm for routine practical instruction, are entitled to the pay and allowances provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of June 10, 1922, 'for the necessary period of travel from and to' their home stations."

"Section 99 of the Act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 207, before it was amended to read as quoted in your letter, provided, so far as here material:

" * * * and such officers or enlisted man shall receive, out of any National Guard allotment of funds available for the purpose, the same travel allowances and quarters, or communication of quarters, and the same pay allowances, and subsistence to which an officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority, while in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction: Provided, That in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized by this section exceed those of a captain."

Under this provision of law, it was held, 26 Comp., Dec., 1985, that:

"An officer is not in actual attendance at a school while he is en-route either thereto or therefrom."

"Section 99, as amended by the act of September 22, 1922, indicates the pay and the allowances that may be payable, respectively, to officers and enlisted men, and such pay (and allowances if otherwise payable) are payable —"

" * * * While in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction, and for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station."

"You are accordingly informed that the pay payable under the section of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard not in Federal service, and such allowances under the section as are properly payable when such officers or enlisted men are traveling are payable for the necessary period of travel from and to his home station."

2. Acknowledgement of the receipt of this communication is requested.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General.
Chief, Military Bureau,

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 111.

December 12, 1922.

Subject: Payment of armory drill pay to officers attending less than 24 drills.

To: The Adjutant General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

The question as to whether an officer attending the drills prescribed for him is entitled to pay, provided the number of drills is less than 24, having been submitted to the Comptroller General for a decision, the following ruling of that official is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"By settlement No. W-68422, dated September 30, 1921, this office, of the disbursing accounts of Carl Halla, Captain, Finance Department, there was disallowed the sum of \$394.69, representing payments on voucher No. 76, January, 1921, to members of the National Guard for attendance at armory drills during the first semi-annual period of 1920. All the payments made were for drills between May 24, 1920, the date of Federal recognition, and June 30, 1920, the members of the organization having attended less than twenty-four drills during the semi-annual period ended June 30, 1920."

"Section 110 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 210, provides pay for enlisted men of the National Guard for attendance at armory drills and the second proviso of the section is as follows:

"That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods beginning the first day of January and the

first day of July of each year, in porportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted mau for the first semi-annual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least twenty-four drills; but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year * * *

"In decisiou" of April 25, 1922, on the claim of Nathan Horowitz, Major, Finance Department, U. S. Army, it was said:

"It is obvious that such payments on the facts recited on the pay-rolls were contrary to law when made, although it subsequently appears that by reason of attendance at drills during the balance of the year 1920 the enlisted men attended a total of drills not less in porportion to 24 than the period of their service in the National Guard, during 1920, to the entire year. 27 Comp. Dec. 200 and 1075. If by subsequent attendance at drills the eulisted men *earned the pay thus prematurely paid them*, the disbursing officer whose accounts are involved may furnish specific information and in detail establishing the facts—or refer to the pay roll or other record on which the facts appear and consideration will thereupon be given to whether the disallowances should be removed."

"Voucher 93, April, 1921, accounts of E. F. Ely, Captain, Finance Department, being the pay roll for the second semi-annual period 1920, of the same organization paid on voucher 76 here in question, shows the number of drills attended by some of the members during the second semi-annual period, together with the drills attended during the first semi-annual period to be not less in porportion to 24 than was the period of service during 1920, subsequent to Federal recognition, to the entire year.

"The number of drills to be performed in proportion to 24, as the period of service was to the entire year was 15.

"Disallowances of payments made to enlisted men in the sum of \$197.19, on voucher No. 76, January 1921, accounts of Carl Halla, Captain, Finance Department, will be allowed.

"It is noted that the disallowance on voucher No. 76. include payments to commissioned officers, for the reason that they failed to attend 24 drills. In this connection in the decision of April 25, 1922, it was held:

"**When an officer has attended the drills prescribed for him for which the organization is entitled to credit, he is entitled to the pay provided notwithstanding the number of drills is less than 24.** * * *"

"Accordingly, the disallowances of payments to the officers on voucher 76, amounting to \$76.06, are reversed.

"Upon review a total of \$273.25 is certified for allowance in the disbursing officer's accounts.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Military Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 112.

Subject: Charge for Packing and Crating on Supplies issued free.
To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following decision of the Comptroller General of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Your decision is respectfully requested as to whether a flat rate of four per cent or any other sum may be charged against National Guard and Reserve Officers' Training Corps appropriations upon issues to Reserve Officers' Training Corps and National Guard when not in Federal service under the authority contained in the Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year, 1923, to cover cost of packing and crating, and if not, whether the appropriation 'Transportation of the Army and its supplies' may be charged therewith, and if not payable out of those appropriations, is there any appropriation available for that purpose. The Quartermaster General states that it has been the practice of his office upon issue to the National Guard not in Federal service and Reserve Officers' Training Corps to charge a flat rate in accordance with the provisions of Special Regulations 40, 40a, and 40b, War Department, reading:

'The articles herein enumerated, when furnished to the National Guard not in the Federal service, and to other executive departments of the Government, shall have added to the prices herein given the 4 per cent to cover the cost of packing, bailing or crating.'

The appropriation for Quartermaster Supplies, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, act of June 30, 1922, 42 Stat., 719-20, provides:

'For the procurement and issue, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, such * * * supplies, tentage, equipment, and uniforms as he may deem necessary, * * * for transporting said * * * supplies and equipment from place of issue to the several institutions and training camps * * * \$3,100,000, to remain available until December 31, 1923: Provided, That uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law shall be furnished from surplus or reserve stock of the War Department without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expense incurred in the manufacture or issue, in so far as said stocks are in excess of actual requirements of the Regular Army for the fiscal year 1923; * * *'

The appropriation requires that the War Department furnish uniforms, equipment or material from surplus or reserve stocks without charge except the actual expense incurred in the issue thereof. If the flat rate of four per cent measures the actual cost of issue, the appropriation is properly chargeable therewith.

The appropriation for Arms, Uniforms, Equipment, etc., for Field Service, National Guard, act of June 30, 1922, 42 Stat., 749-50, provides:

'To procure by purchase or manufacture and issue from time to time to the National Guard upon requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories, or the commanding general, National Guard of the District of Columbia, such number of United States service arms with all accessories, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery material, Engineer, Signal, and sanitary material, accouterments, field uniforms, clothing, equipment, publications, and military stores of all kinds, and a reserve supply of such arms, material accouterments, field uniforms clothing equipage, and military stores of all kinds, as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip for field service the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, \$2,000,000; * * * *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue from surplus or reserve stores and material now on hand and purchased for the United States Army such articles of clothing and equipment and Field Artillery, Engineer, and Signal material and ammunition as may be needed by the National Guard organized under the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act for making further

and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act approved June 4, 1920. This issue shall be made without charge against militia appropriations * * *.

The appropriation expressly directs the Secretary of War to issue, from surplus reserve stocks, such articles of clothing, equipment, material, etc., as may be needed by the National Guard, and it expressly provides that such issue shall be made without charge against militia appropriations'. The direction to issue, and without charge against militia appropriation, requires that the burden of issue, the costs, be borne under the regular appropriation for the Army proper, namely, the appropriation for Army Transportation.

Answering the questions specifically (1) such flat rate per cent as measures the actual cost of issue is authorized to be charged, in connection with issues to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, under the appropriation for Quartermaster supplies, etc., Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 42 Stat. 719-20, and (2) the costs of issue in connection with issues to the National Guard, are required to be borne under the appropriation available for the Army proper.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 26, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 113.

Subject: Circular Letter No. 103, Militia Bureau, 1922.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The second paragraph in corrected copy of the first page of Circular Letter No. 103, Militia Bureau, dated November 24, 1922, should read "695½" instead of "659½".

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 27, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER
No. 114.

Subject: Administrative pay to officers of the National Guard.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Corps Area Commanders and Instructors on duty with the National Guard.

1. Section (14) of the Act of June 10, 1922 provides in part as follows: "Hereafter in addition to the pay authorized in Section (109), Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920, field officers and lieutenants of the National Guard commanding organizations less than a brigade, and having administrative functions, shall receive \$240.00 per year for the faithful performance of the administrative duties connected therewith ****."
2. The following certificate suggested by the Militia Bureau and approved by the Chief of Finance should be placed on the back page of the National Guard payrolls with reference to the section quoted above and signed by the instructors.

" _____ 192

The officer *** shown herein as commanding organization ***
 ha **** faithfully performed administrative functions connected
 therewith for the period *** stated ."

Instructor.

(Pluralize where necessary.)

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
 MILITIA BUREAU
 WASHINGTON.

December 28, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 115.

Subject: Court-Martial Fines.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and
 Porto Rico and the District of Columbia Militia.

1. The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army
 is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Reference AG 250.31 (9-21-22) (Misc), November 10, 1922. There is referred to this office the question whether court-martial fines against members of the National Guard organizations should be paid into the Federal Treasury or disposed of as provided by the laws of the State. A question relating to the collection and disposition of a forfeiture of pay assessed by court-martial against an enlisted man of the National Guard of Vermont was heretofore submitted to this office, which by 4th indorsement, dated May 16, 1922 (J. A. G. 242.2), expressed the opinion that it might be provided by regulation that court-martial forfeitures assessed against a National Guardsman and withheld from Federal pay due him might be paid over to the proper State authority. In that opinion it was, however, recommended that the matter be submitted to the Comptroller General for advance decision. Upon submission to the Comptroller General that office, in a decision dated June 1, 1922 (1 Comp Gen. 713), held that a court-martial forfeiture assessed against an enlisted man of the National Guard and deducted from Federal pay should remain in the Federal Treasury. Following the decision of the Comptroller General, the Militia Bureau, by Circular Letter No. 66, July 29, 1922, ruled that all amounts collected on account of court-martial fines imposed on members of the National Guard of a State must be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. The Judge Advocate, Oklahoma National Guard, and the Adjutant General of North Carolina, have questioned the legality of the regulation promulgated in Circular Letter No. 66 and the Chief of the Militia Bureau, with the concurrence of the Chief of Finance, has recommended reference of the matter to the Comptroller General for decision.

"This office, in its opinion of May 16, 1922, above mentioned, citing Section 105 of the National Defense Act (39 Stat. 208): paragraphs 602, 718, and 913, National Guard Regulations, 1919; Sections 5054 and 6053, General Laws of Vermont, 1917; and People V. Leo. 13 New York Supplement 637, affirmed in 27 Northeastern Reporter 789; held that where the laws of the State provided for the assessment and disposition of court-martial fines and forfeitures and were not in conflict with Federal laws on the subject, such court-martial fines and forfeitures could lawfully be disposed of as provided in the laws of the State. This ruling was predicated on the theory that Federal law, while authorizing, and in a measure, prescribing the court-martial procedure of recognized

National Guard Organizations, made no requirement as to the disposition of the fines or forfeitures. In the leading case last cited it was held:

"The power to control and organize the militia resided in the several states at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and was not taken away by the instrument. The power of legislation over the subject, after its adoption, was concurrent in the states and in congress, and the power of state legislation remained until congress, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution, had legislated. State legislation, in relation to the militia, is only excluded when repugnant to or inconsistent with federal legislation, enacted within the purview of the power conferred by the federal constitution, and there is authority for regarding state legislation as inconsistent, which undertakes to supplement laws passed by congress, covering the subject of the power by annexing new qualifications or incidents not prescribed by the federal law'. (People v. Leo., 27 N. E. Rep. 789)."

"In the opinion of this office the question, so far as it related to the payment of the amount of forfeiture of Federal pay to the State Treasury, was one properly for the ultimate decision of the Comptroller General, and it was recommended that the question be referred to the Comptroller General for decision. The letter of the Secretary of War requesting decision of the Comptroller General, related only to the question whether forfeitures of Federal pay imposed by sentences of court-martial in the National Guard may be paid into the State Treasury where the laws of such State direct such disposition of National Guard forfeitures. This was the only question submitted to the Comptroller General for decision, and inasmuch as it is the only one of the several questions presented that related to payments of Federal funds, it is the opinion of this office that it was the only question which properly could have been submitted to the Comptroller General for decision.

"In the decision of the Comptroller General in was stated:

"In the absence of a specific provision of law for crediting the State with amounts withheld pursuant to court-martial sentences from amounts otherwise payable from Federal funds to members of the National Guard there is no authority to make payment to any other person or agency than the individual concerned. Only so much may be used of Federal funds as may be lawfully paid, **and if he is not entitled to receive it by reason of the court-martial no lawful payment thereof can be made and the money must remain in the Treasury of the United States.** There is no analogy between the procedure for withholding pay due a soldier to make good an indebtedness due an agency of the Federal Government, such as the post exchange and laundries and the present question. A forfeiture of pay pursuant to a valid court-martial sentence relieves the United States of its obligation to pay the amount forfeited, and unless specific provisions is made for the disposition thereof, **e. g., section 4818 Revised Statutes, it is the money of the United States and remains in the Treasury of the United States.**"

Obviously the only question which the Comptroller General had under consideration and the only question which was determined in the decision referred to was the question relating to the disposition of forfeitures of Federal pay. The Comptroller General in effect holds that in case of a forfeiture the soldier is not entitled to receive the pay, that no lawful payment of the same can be made to any other recipient on his account, and consequently the money remains in the Federal Treasury. This office does not concur in the opinion of the Office of the Chief of Finance expressed in the 1st indorsement in the present file, September 29, 1922, to the effect that the Comptroller General's decision covers the present question.

While the Comptroller General's decision is governing as to the disposition of forfeitures withheld from Federal pay, that decision is grounded

in reasons not applying to the disposition of fines, which are not withheld from pay but which are paid by the soldier or the collection of which is enforced by process of several States, out of any funds or property which the soldier may have. This office adheres to its former opinion so far as **it relates to the disposition of fines.** That opinion in substance is that there being dual control by the State and Federal Government of the National Guard, the State laws relating to National Guard, so long as they are not in conflict with Federal laws on the subject, are applicable and enforceable.

There is no Federal law relating to the disposition of National Guard court-martial fines. While National Guard court-martial forfeitures withheld from Federal pay may not lawfully be paid the State but must remain in the Federal Treasury for reasons stated by the Comptroller General, those reasons are in no way applicable to fines, which are not paid from Federal funds. The Adjutant General of Oklahoma makes no specific reference to any statute of that State providing for the collection or disposition of court martial fines, but does state that 'A method of the enforcement of fines in the National Guard of Oklahoma is by confinement in a county jail of the State. Apparently there is State Legislation on this subject. The Adjutant General of North Carolina cites Section 5, Article 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina, reading as follows:

'Sec. 5. COUNTY SCHOOL FUND; PROVISIO. All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund; also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state: Provided, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the superintendent of public instruction'.

In these two instances, and in all instances, where the State laws provide for the collection and disposition of court-martial fines, which laws be disposed of and directed by the laws of the State. Court-martial for are not repugnant to any Federal statutes on the subject, the fines should forfeitures of Federal pay should remain in the Federal Treasury is held by the Comptroller General.

"Paragraph 687, National Guard Regulations, 1922 provides:

'If a National Guard force encamped under the provisions of sections 94 and 97, National Defense Act, and fines are imposed by a court-martial for derelictions of duty, the amounts of such fines should be entered on the pay rolls; the officer paying the troops should deduct the amounts collected as indicated in paragraph 859'.

It has been held by this office that National Guard organizations, when assembled in annual encampment under the National Defense Act are not in any sense in Federal Service, as they are not called or drafted in time of war or national emergency. (J. A. G. 300.7, May 25, 1922). It follows that there should be no distinction between the disposition of such court-martial fines, whether imposed during an encampment or at any other time. The soldier is paid by the Federal Government for services performed, but is fined for a dereliction of State laws and by state military court. The regulations quoted is not in accordance with the opinion of this office, for the reason that the fines is due the State rather than the Federal Treasury and the Federal Government should not in any way be made an agency for the collection thereof. The Federal pay of a National Guardsman is lawfully due him and should be paid him. If he has offended against the laws of the State it is for the State to enforce whatever obligation the individual may have incurred to the State. The practice of collecting National Guard court-martial fines at the Federal pay table is not in accordance with law, unless the soldier, after receiving his pay, in turn pays voluntarily the amount of the fine to the person, who under the laws of

the State, is authorized to receive the same. It is the opinion of this office that State court-martial fines should not be entered on Federal pay rolls and it is recommended that National Guard Regulations be amended accordingly.

"Notwithstanding the requests of the Chief of the Militia Bureau and the Chief of Finance that this matter be submitted to the Comptroller General for decision, it is the opinion of this office that the question is not one over which the Comptroller General has jurisdiction and such recommendation, i.e., for submission to the Comptroller General, are not concurred in by this office."

2. Please acknowledge receipt.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

December 29, 1922.

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 116

Subject: Armory Drill Pay.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

1. The following decision of the Comptroller General of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"I request your decision whether a warrant officer of the National Guard is entitled to armory drill pay on the basis of an officer or enlisted man:

"(a) Is he entitled to pay for all drills attended where 50% of the commissioned and 60% of the enlisted strength is present, not exceeding five in a month or 60 in a year?

"(b) Is he required to attend 60% of the drills ordered for his organization for each month?

"(c) If classified under (b), is he entitled to pay not exceeding 3 drills per month or 60 per year?

"Section 14 of the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat., 631, so far as here material, provides:

"* * * warrant officers of the National Guard shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grade for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

"The language here used is identical with that used in section 109 of the National Defense Act as amended by section 47 of the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 783, fixing the armory drill pay of officers below the grade of major not belonging to organizations, who, it is provided:

"* * * shall receive not more than four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades for satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe'.

"The pay fixed in both of these provisions of law is a maximum monthly pay, and accrues from day to day while the warrant officer or officer is in an armory drill pay status. 1 Comp. Gen., 392. A rate of pay per drill or unit of service may be fixed in lieu of the statutory monthly rate. 13 MS. Comp. Gen., 129, September 5, 1922, and 14 MS. Comp. Gen., 662, October 13, 1922. This answers question 'a' in part and question 'c'.

Paragraph 1007, National Guard Regulations, 1922, provides:

"In time of peace, the appointment of warrant officers in the National Guard will be limited to band leaders. Band leaders

(warrant officers) of the National Guard regiments will be appointed on recommendation of the regimental commanders by the governors of the respective States where the corresponding regimental headquarters is included in the official allocation of troops. Warrants will be issued by the appointing power or by their order'.

"Under existing regulations, therefore, in time of peace all National Guard warrant officers are members of organizations. A regulation requiring warrant officers to attend all drills properly prescribed for the organizations of which they are members and the performance of their appropriate duties, would be a proper and legal regulation, and failure to attend any of the prescribed and properly ordered drills would proportionately reduce the monthly maximum pay; as would also failure of the organization to qualify for credit for a drill under regulations issued pursuant to section 92 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 206. For example, four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of a warrant officer is \$19.73-1/3; if 15 drills were ordered for a warrant officer's organization during a quarter and a warrant officer in a drill pay status during the entire quarter attended 14 of the ordered drills he would be entitled to 14/15 of 3 x \$19.73-1/3, or \$55.25.

"As the statute does not fix the performance of a specific number of units of service or drills as a condition for earning the pay provided, nor the attendance of a minimum number of officers and enlisted men at the drill, as in the case of captains and lieutenants belonging to organizations, a regulation so providing would in effect inflict a forfeiture of pay otherwise earned under the statute and would be illegal, except as credit for the drill may be denied to the organization and to the personnel thereof (other than enlisted men) under section 92 of the act of June 3, 1916. This completes answer to question 'a' and answers question 'b' so far as it can be answered in its present form.

"Replying specifically to your principal questions, warrant officers should be paid armory drill pay as the statute prescribes for warrant officers under the conditions and limitations that may be properly prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War."

2. Please acknowledge receipt.

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Military Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITIA BUREAU
WASHINGTON.

CIRCULAR LETTER
NO. 117.

December 30, 1922.

Subject: Strike duty not considered field training or instruction under National Defense Act.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia National Guard.

The following decision of the Comptroller General of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"I have your letter of November 11, 1922, requesting decision whether in view of the circumstances hereinafter recited, payment may be made of pay to the personnel, and presumably reimbursement to the State of Kentucky of incidental expenses, including subsistence, of the Headquarters Detachment and Troop B, 53rd Machine Gun Cavalry, Kentucky National Guard, for a period not definitely stated, but apparently August 13 to 27, inclusive, as for attendance at a camp of instruction under section 94 or 97 of the act of June 3, 1916, 39 Stat., 206 and 207.

"While it is not definitely so stated, it is assumed that the organizations were in the active service of the State in connection with a strike then in progress, but were under orders to participate in an encampment at

Camp Knox, Kentucky, August 13 to 27, inclusive. It appears that the Governor of the State revoked the order for their participation in the encampment at Camp Knox, and directed that they be held at London, Kentucky, their home station, in close proximity to Corbin, Kentucky, where it was feared disturbances might occur, and further, that they be encamped at the Fair Ground, adjacent to London, where, the Governor states in letter dated August 23, 1922:

"* * * a schedule of training was worked out by the instructor on duty with the National Guard and the Squadron Commander, Major James K. Dillion, was instructed to carry out the schedule of drills and exercises in the same manner as though the two units were participating in the training at Camp Knox, and from reports received by me, it is known that the training has been of the very best and that the officers and men will be greatly benefitted thereby."

"You state:

"The Chief of the Militia Bureau appears to be satisfied that the character of instruction and training received by these organizations at London was the equivalent of what they would have received at Camp Knox; but states that they did not comply with National Guard Regulations in five different respects, * * *"

"These failures to comply with the regulations are reported to have been as follows:

"a.. Officers and enlisted men were not duly mustered (Par. 689, N. G. R.)"

"b.. Programs of instruction for this encampment were not prepared under the direction of the corps area commander, nor were copies sent through the corps area commander to the Chief, Militia Bureau, (Par. 459, N. G. R.)"

"c.. The corps area commander did not have charge of this encampment. (Par. 460, N. G. R.)"

"d.. The corps area commander did not assign personnel to make the field inspections of these commands, and so far as is known, such field inspections were omitted. (Par. 462, N. G. R.)"

"e.. The location and suitability of the camp site was not determined or approved by the Secretary of War or corps area commander. (Par. 465, N. G. R.)"

"Sections 94 and 97 of the National Defense Act provided in part as follows:

"Sec. 94. Encampments and maneuvers.—Under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the National Guard in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defense instruction, either independently, or in conjunction with any part of the Regular Army. * * *.)"

"Sec. 97. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War may provide camps for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, * * *."

"As the camp was not conducted by officers of the Regular Army payment under section 97 is not authorized. Section 94 does not fix the conditions under which organizations of the National Guard may participate in encampments, but authorizes regulations to this effect. The regulations to carry into execution the provisions of the section are in part contained in Article XII section B of the National Guard Regulations, 1922, paragraphs 457, et seq. Compliance with these regulations is necessary before payment of personnel of organizations of the National Guard and other expenses incidental to participation in field training may be paid from Federal funds. These regulations, made in execution of a statute, are legislative in character and of the same force as the statute itself; while they may be amended by the authority authorized to promulgate them, such amendment must be prospective and exemptions may not be

made to them any more than exceptions can be made to the law itself.
21 Comp. Dec., 484.

"The training received by the organizations while in State service at London, Kentucky, was possibly the equivalent of the training that would have been received at Camp Knox, but the training authorized by section 94, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto was intended to be training under Federal supervision and in addition to such training as might be received in active State service as the military force of the State government. If it were otherwise, any active State service could be accepted as training under the section, and thus the law itself would not permit.

"I have, therefore, to inform you that payment is not authorized to the organizations in question for the services described as for field training under section 94 or as for training at a camp of instruction under section 97 of the National Defense Act."

Geo. C. Rickards,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

By order of WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

F. D. BEARY,
The Adjutant General.

Official:

.....
Adjutant.

